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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF MACMAHON.

Escape of Bazaine from Metz.

He is on His Way to Rheims, Hard Pressed by the Prussians.

Discontent in the French Army

A Mass of Conflicting Statements.

MacMahon and Failly Said to be at Ardennes.

Bazaine and DeCaen Wounded.

THE FIRST NAVAL BATTLE.

Further Accounts of the Battle of Gravelotte.

Ground Strewn with Dead and Wounded for Thirty Miles.

Belgian Soldiers Fired on by Prussians.

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RUSSIA ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

She Will in Self-Defense Have to Take Part in the War.

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Violation of Belgian Neutrality by Prussians.

Daily Interviews Between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Austrian and Italian Ambassadors.

RUMOR OF A FRENCH VICTORY ON SUNDAY.

ENGLAND.

Bazaine's Escape from Metz.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 26.—Our special correspondent from Rheims, Monday, says: Chalons camp is so completely deserted that not a stranger is to be seen. We found them again on the road to Rheims, which is crowded with troops of every arm. As we approached the city we saw the French army encamped parallel to the road from St. Mohould, and separated from it by the Mohr Canal. They are ranged on the right bank of the canal, looking down the stream. I will not pretend to say what this movement meant, but it looks as if part at least of Bazaine's force had escaped from Metz, and are expected to join the Chalons forces at or near Rheims. There is a rumor that Bazaine is passing through Grand Pre and Vouziers. What makes it look probable is the strong force of light cavalry here, two brigades of chasseurs and hussars. They are probably the advance guard.

Since I began this letter news has been received at the Prefecture that Bazaine with part of his army, is in fact retreating by Vouziers, very hard pressed by the Prussians. He was obliged to abandon his retreat on Verdun, the road to which was completely in the possession of the Prussians, and that is why all prisoners and munitions were sent back from Verzan to Rheims. If any force has succeeded in reaching Vouziers, or is on the road thither, they must have escaped from Metz on the N orth-west, or in particular that column which was reported to have passed Grandpre before the Prussians seized that road on the 19th. But no word has come direct from Bazaine for two days, and my belief is that he is cut off. At any rate, his nearest line of retreat was closed, and if he has been driven off into the Ardennes, there is no telling when the expected junction of his forces with MacMahon can be accomplished; and if they join, who is to command, for neither will serve under the other.

Discontent is spreading fast among the troops, and even among the officers, who are discouraged by the failure of Bazaine thus far to unite with MacMahon.

This letter, although written two days ago and arriving this morning by post, supplies later news of the position of the French forces than has been allowed to come by telegraph, &c., lends an air of probability to the extraordinary story that Bazaine had made his escape with part of his forces from Metz, cutting through the enemies lines. Of Prussians —a story of which there is as yet no word of confirmation from the Prussian side.

French telegrams both dated yesterday morning and evening and received in London simultaneously this morning, place MacMahon first at Chalons and then at Rheims. The latter is true, as the above letter shows.

I have the highest authority for contradicting the statement of the French that the Prussians had sought permission from the French to transport their wounded through Luxemburg. The French insist on this as an implied admission of defeat. What happened was this: The Prussian government applied to know whether they would consider the transportation of wounded men through Luxemburg a violation of its neutrality. The English government asked the French authorities whether they objected. The French replied yes, because it opened Prussian railways to the unrestricted transmission of troops and supplies.

Prussia replies that three-fifth of the wounded we want to send are French. If you object we must attend to our own first. Nor are military trains capable of being employed for the wounded. Gladstone favors the Prussian view, but Hammond, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, opposes it on technical grounds, and if the French insist on their views nothing will be done, and the French wounded will have their own government to thank for needlessly prolonging their sufferings.

The reported meeting of Foreign Ambassadors in Paris to consider the needless terms of peace is wholly discredited. Prussia would consider a meeting held in the enemy's capital a gross discourtesy. Such an initiative would be regarded as serious, if taken into London or St. Petersburg, but in Paris almost as a violation of neutrality, and Prussia neither believes the statement nor would listen for a moment to any such proposal.

The First Naval Engagement.

Our special correspondent sends from Hamburg an account of the first naval engagement of the war: On the morning of the 18th the German dispatch boat Grille started out of the bay of Rugen to reconnoitre the position and strength of the French ships of war, whose arrival in the neighborhood had been reported, though nobody had yet seen them. After proceeding out to sea until within sight of the Danish Island of Moe, the Grille at length discovered the full mastsof a squadron consisting of seven iron-clad frigates and a couple of smaller vessels, and approached boldly until within three thousand paces. The French then opened fire and directed several broadsides at the little craft, at the same time giving chase, every now and then lying to to fire a few shots at her pursuers from her two rifled twelve-pounders in answer to the guns of the whole fleet. She lured them to follow her as far as the post-house at Weittens, where the gunboats Drache, Blitz and Salamander were lying, which, on hearing the report of cannonading at sea, immediately got up steam and weighed anchor to stand by their consort.

The commodore of the little squadron, Captain Count Von Walderze, made a signal to the commander of each gunboat to attack the enemy at their own discretion, which produced loud cheers, and they all steamed out ready for action with the superior force of the enemy. After a three hours' running fight the gunboats finding their guns harmless against the plated sides of the iron-clads, returned to the protection of their shore batteries. Towards evening it was thought the French pointed their guns in a good direction; they either fired too high or too low. But it was difficult in the fresh breeze to take steady aim at the little gunboats lying low in the water and painted gray so as to be almost invisible. Several shots from the gunboats hit their mark, and a shell from the Salamander was seen to explode on the deck of one of the ships and must have done some damage to the men at their guns. The German flotilla suffered no loss whatever, though it might have been very different had any of the heavy twenty-eight-centimeter shells fired from the French ships taken effect and exploded on the deck of the gunboats. The latter having filled up their stock of ammunition and coal at Sraalsund, returned to their stations in the outer harbor, where they are on outpost duty.

The Bombardment of Pfalsburg.

Our correspondent with the Crown Prince's headquarters describes the bombardment of Pfalsburg on the 16th: Pfalsburg has already detained a number of German guns for two or three days, and when I last saw it it showed no signs of giving in. The town was sharply cannonaded this morning, and I went to see the German batteries open fire. There was a slight haze over the surrounding country at daybreak, but as the sun grew more powerful it was dissipated by its rays. About eleven o'clock. A breeze just strong enough to temper the heat of the weather stirred the leaves of the trees along the straight French chausse, and it was altogether as fine a morning as one could wish to see.

MacMahon Endeavoring to Join Bazaine.

LONDON, August 23.—It is rumored here that Marshal MacMahon has been attempting to effect a junction of his forces and those of Bazaine's command. The movement was said to have been carried out by the way of Rheims, Vervins and Laon, but its success is doubtful.

Bazaine and DeCaen Wounded.

In a battle of the 16th inst., Marshal Bazaine was wounded in the cheek, and General DeCaen in the leg.

Prussian Battle of the 18th.

A special correspondent telegraphs respecting the battle of the 18th, that a reconnoissance made the day previous (the 17th) showed that the French army was retreating on Verdun. The column was cut in two by the advance of the Germans, and the last part driven back between Gravelotte and Metz. It was necessary to attack them, as the retreat of the French to Verdun was cut off. The Germans were posted in a northeast direction from Gravelotte, on commanding ground. The Ninth and the Seventh Prussian corps formed the right of the line next to Carne; the Eighth corps was posted on the road to Gravelotte; the Ninth and Twelfth corps and the Guard were stationed on the extreme left. The Third, First and Tenth corps were held in reserve.

Firing was kept up along the whole line from 4 o'clock. The Prussian artillery seemed overpowering, and the French batteries were gradually driven back on a second line. It appeared for the first of the day as if the line, thinking that their position was abandoned, but to my surprise I found the enemy still there and myself a prisoner. Of what happened afterward I can give but little account.

The cannonade was renewed on both sides, lasting till nearly ten o'clock, when the French appeared to be retiring, and the Prussian guns alone maintained their fire.

I was treated kindly by my captors, who went off through the woods and lost their way in the darkness. Waited there all night, and reached St. Marie, which was in the possession of the Germans. In this village many of the houses are battle-worn. Every available spot was crowded with wounded men. Even the streets were covered with straw, and the French and German wounded were lying there in close proximity for the night.

Beyond Resonville the country is stripped bare, and no conveyance or food is to be obtained.

Metz Completely Surrounded.

Metz is completely surrounded by the Prussian forces, the fourth army corps having moved round from the east to the north. The enormous corps of pioneers has been sent to the front. Four Prussian corps will be left at Metz to carry on the siege, while the remainder of the army is to advance towards Verdun. The King's headquarters will be moved in a day or two to Sortzweat.

The Fight on the 16th.

A correspondent describes the scene of the battle of the 16th as one of appalling squalor. Thirty miles of ground were covered with the dead and wounded of both armies. The cannonade from the German side and the rattle of the musketry was terrific.

The defeat of the French was total, their long columns could be seen pouring towards the north in their efforts to evade pursuit by the army of Metz. The losses on both sides is immense. Many French prisoners were taken. King William himself personally attended to the French wounded. A French peasant, baked with the wounded Germans, was also hanged at Gorzee. Out of 1,200 inhabitants of the neighborhood, scarcely any remained.

A Bloody Battle at Sedan.

The battle of Sunday, the 14th, is described as bloodier than that of Sadowa. In the morning a party of Germans had pushed forward upon the position of the French, who refused to take the attacking party advanced. The French subsequently received strong reinforcements, and intrenched themselves behind the earthworks around the city, at a distance of two or three miles from the fortress. The entire villages of Bazney, Coulmey, Montoy, Nalonsville and Noisville.

On the side of the Germans there were encamped in the immediate neighborhood the Seventh and First army corps, which, with the Eighth army corps, which was further to the east, along the line of the river Seille, at Metz, formed the first army, under General Von Steinmetz, which is the extreme right of the German combined armies. The numbers of Germans engaged in the battle was 85,000. The French had a great deal of cavalry and artillery, while the Germans had but little artillery or cavalry. The Germans carried all the entrenchments against a superior force of the French, who were always compelled to recede before them; but the murderous fire of the Chassepot told very severely on the Germans, who in the engagement lost many more men than the French.

It was the superior courage of the Germans that compelled the enemy to retire, which they did, slowly disputing every inch of ground until they were driven almost against the walls of Metz.

Every one will agreed that the battle was more sanguinary than any during the campaign of 1866. No unwounded prisoners were taken on either side.

A German Diplomat Intriguing to Create Trouble in Italy.

There is a rumor that M. Von Arnim, North German Minister, is trying to provoke a revolutionary attack upon the Papacy, and prevent Italy taking action in favor of France. It is said the Pope has declined to see Von Arnim, who was formerly in favor at the Vatican.

The *Monde*, Catholic organ, charges the Germans with having instigated the recent massacres of French and Europeans in China.

Retreat from Metz Impossible.

LONDON, August 25.—Paris dispatches announce no confirmation of the report of Bazaine's retreat from Metz. Telegrams received at Paris declare Metz completely isolated, and the Prussians have destroyed communication between Thionville on the east and Montmedy on the west, besides destroying the road between Thionville and Metz, thus rendering a French retreat impossible. It is also asserted that MacMahon is in daily communication with Bazaine.

Something More as to the Movement of the Crown Prince.

LONDON, August 24.—Further advices from Paris received by mail, contain the following dated 22d: A Chalons correspondent says the Crown Prince of Saxony, Gen. Dozier, is going toward Paris with 120,000 men, and that Paris will be unable to avoid a fight before going further. The Prussian officers do not believe Paris will capitulate, but that insurrection will follow an approach of the Prussian army, which will result in the displacement of the present French authorities, when peace may be easily guaranteed. They say the war will be purposeless if these points cannot be effected.

The Emperor is at Montmedy *in cognito.*

Minor War Notes.

STUTTGART, August 24.—The capitulation of Pfalsburg, with 4,000 men reported yesterday, has not yet been officially confirmed.

The *Presse* says: The ambassadors of Russia, Italy and Austria, in reply to their offers to negotiate for peace, have been officially informed that peace is impossible so long as a Prussian soldier treads French soil.

At Carlsruhe much indignation is expressed at the action of the French gunboat, off Strasburg, in firing upon Kehl, a defenseless town. The Commander at Kehl solemnly protested against it.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Times* recognizes the fact that the determination of the Corps Legislatif in favor of self-government will be inevitable hereafter should the Emperor fall.

Prussia has sent Havaria ten millions in gold as a subsidy.

Napoleon's mission to Italy is ridiculed as untimely and profitless.

The French blockading squadron at the mouth of the Elbe has refrained from acting on the offensive.

Cuxhaven is ceasing to be an agreeable watering place. It is a strong place naturally, and has, besides, been greatly fortified.

LONDON, August 24.—At latest advices Ollivier was in Switzerland, bitterly denouncing the majority of the Chambers for betraying him.

The *Times* of to-day, in correcting itself, says that Madame Canrobert and family are not in England.

Obscurity still surrounds MacMahon's movements, and the reports are very contradictory.

A Novelty in Warfare.

LONDON, August 24.—The proposition made by the Paris *Figaro* for placing electric lights in the Paris fortifications seems to meet with favor. The military authorities think the idea a good one, as the dazzle of the lights will perplex the besiegers and aid the besieged.

The Orleans Party Vigilant.

The Orleans party are very hopeful. The princes here watch events closely, and have an agent of great skill and experience in Paris who advises them of every event affecting their interests there.

Transportation of Wounded Through Neutral Territory.

The question of transportation home of the Prussian dead and wounded through the neutral States of Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg, has assumed some importance. It was stated at first the neutral great powers had asked the privilege of the Governments of Holland and Belgium, but it seems now the request originated with Prussia herself. Holland has refused, and Belgium replied that such consent would undoubtedly be construed by France as equivalent to an act of hostility.

The Latest Rumors from Paris.

LONDON, August 24.—A Paris dispatch says the Minister of the Navy, at the session of the Corps Legislatif, was as reticent as the rest of the Government officials. He intimated, however, that good news might soon be expected from the fleet.

A special Paris dispatch says: At the foreign office everything remains quiet. There have been several informal conferences amongst the diplomatic representatives of the neutral powers, but there was no mention of any peace overtures such as English papers report. All known here is that Bismarck has indirectly sent information to La Tour de la Auvergne that Prussia would only conclude peace upon a basis which will make it impossible for France to think of future revenge.

It is reported Bazaine is still at Metz, and Metz isolated; that MacMahon is still at Chalons, and has not gone to reinforce Bazaine. The French, on the contrary, insist that the Prussians are in strong force on the west side of Metz. The situation is not materially changed since Saturday, save that the Crown Prince has pushed at 8h. a hill, the meaning of which the Prussian center and right. A Paris telegram declares that Metz is certainly isolated; that the Prussians have cut off communication between Thionville, Montmedy and Metz; that MacMahon and Bazaine are in daily communication, and that no mediation is likely to succeed unless Napoleon takes the initiative. A special from Paris, Birmah wood *La Patrie* reiterates my special of yesterday, that MacMahon's forces are with or near Rheims in the Ardennes mountains, but another authority reports that it is only the army of Chalons, the regularly located army there, that has joined Bazaine, and that the latter still keeps all his disposable force.

Prussian Governor of Alsace.

LONDON, August 24.—Count Renard, a noted writer on Political Economy and Finances, has been appointed Prussian Governor of Alsace.

The Liberal Party Coming to the Surface in Berlin.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 24.—A special dispatch from Berlin says a great popular movement is on foot to secure for the liberal party an influential voice in the settlement of the terms of peace, and convene the German Parliament to give expression to the feeling of the people, in whose energy and patriotism everything is due.

The Feeling of the Prussian Army as to Peace.

LONDON, August 24.—Leading citizens of Berlin held an audience to-day with the queen, and congratulated her on the recent victories. The Queen earnestly expressed herself as desiring peace, but said that Prussia never had been received when stated that the army unanimously demands substantial guaranties for the future, and that the country before the war could be brought to a close.

Prussian Violation of Belgian Territory Unintentional.

LONDON, August 24.—The *Journal* of Belgium, journal explains that the Prussians near the frontier fired on some Belgian troops, mistaking them for French soldiers. It also states that a Prussian detachment of cavalry passed unawares on Belgian soil, but they left on receiving warning.

Count Von Itzenplitz, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, has arrived at Gravelotte.

To be Repaired.

A Board of Engineers has been appointed to repair the Martello towers on the British coast.

Red Tape in France.

Letters from Paris represent that unnecessary and red tape difficulties sadly with every arm of the French service.

Losses of the Saxon Troops.

The losses of the Saxon troops in the battle of the 16th were: Killed, 1,000; nearly 2,000 wounded, of whom 195 have since died.

FRANCE.

No Engagement Since the 19th—News from Bazaine.

PARIS, August 24.—The journal *La Public* says there has been no serious engagement since the 18th.

At the council of Ministers yesterday Count Palikao gave reassuring details as to the position of Bazaine, which he said was excellent. The Marshal informed Palikao that he should give his troops two days of needed rest, but that at the same time it was known to him that the Prussians were encumbered with their sick and wounded, and would be unable to take any advantage of his delay.

A New Blunder Feared.

PARIS, August 24.—The sprightly element of the Parisian people accommodates itself with difficulty to the reign of silence which the Ministry has imposed on the press. Fears are committed in the opening of the war that it is feared this change in the policy of politics only conceals some new mistake.

Belgian Troops Fired on by Prussians.

The Ministerial journals here publish dispatches announcing that the Prussians had fired upon and killed some Belgian soldiers on the frontier.

Not Conquered or Doubtful of Success.

A part of the dispatch from Marshal Ralsine, which the Minister of War communicated to the Corps Legislatif, is said to have been received in Paris with cheers. It would never have come from a conquered man or one doubtful of success. Bazaine wished to leave Metz, but he was not able. The enemy on the other hand, failed to seize and cut off his communications with Paris, but both efforts were foiled and it was a draw game.

We have sustained severe losses, but those of the enemy has been enormous and out of all proportion to the merely negative advantage gained. We are sending forward strong reinforcements, but this is done without weakening the defense of the capital; every day fifteen or twenty thousand conscripts set out for Champagne.

The morning's two battalions of the Garde Mobile, from Brittany and Normandy, left by the railroad for Ardennes. It must be admitted that they are poorly armed, their guns being the old cumbrous loaders, and they were without uniforms, but they were brave and stalwart fellows.

Here there is no abatement of patriotism. While the work of the fortifications goes on, the National Guard and the young men from the schools and lyceums will be drilled in the neighborhood of the forts. Thousands of men are drilled in field evolutions in the Champ De Mars.

At the Corps Legislatif there is nothing of great importance. The acting of the newly created Committee of Defense is, however, reviewed and considerably criticised. A gentleman who saw the Minister of Marine as he came from to-day's session, says he was silent, like the others, nevertheless he gave those around him to understand that he expected very soon good news from the fleet.

Prussian Spies Swarming in Paris.

Prussian spies swarm upon us, especially in the semi-official world. It follows that recorded caution must be exercised upon all dispatches sent hence by the way of England, Belgium and Switzerland. M. Chevron's own signature is necessary in order to send a political dispatch to the Tuileries itself.

Movements of MacMahon and Failly.

It is difficult to obtain accurate news of what has taken place at Chalons, or in its neighborhood. At the War Department they peremptorily refuse to say anything on the subject, but the papers, the *Patrie* and the *Press*, among others, announce that the corps of MacMahon and Failly, which is composed of the 1st, 5th, 7th and 12th corps, enter Belgium and Luxemburg with provisions for their army, and transport their wounded through sections of neutral territory. These acts lead to the fear that the position of Belgium as a neutral Power may be compromised.

Rumor of a French Victory on Sunday.

PARIS, August 24.—The *Constitutional*, in an editorial showing the improvement in the military situation, says: There is a report that there was another engagement Sunday, the 23d, which resulted favorably to the French. It gives no details of particulars.

The Feeling in Paris.

A battalion of sharpshooters passing through Paris last night created great enthusiasm among the spectators. The moral tone of the city has vastly improved. There is less singing and shouting, and more volunteering. All citizens are providing themselves with arms. The wounded who return from the field receive ovations, and are treated with every attention.

A Female Spy Imprisoned.

It is rumored that a well known lady, of high social standing, has been arrested on a charge of conveying information to the enemy, and imprisoned in Vincennes.

An English Surgeon

Was taken to the guard house yesterday on suspicion of being a spy, but on examination he turned out to be an attache of the field hospital service, and was released.

Grain Brought into the City.

Large numbers of farmers are bringing their grain to the government storehouses.

Daily Interviews.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs holds an interview daily with the Ambassadors of Austria and Italy. So frequent are these conferences that they have become a subject of remark.

BELGIUM.

The Prussians Everywhere—Bazaine Shut Up in a Prussian Net—Whereabouts of MacMahon.

Special to the Sun.]

BRUSSELS, August 24.—I did not succeed in reaching Bazaine. The Prussians are everywhere, and guarding every pass. At Uckange, Grand Vange and Richemond, their railroad is cut, and the way from Montmedy to Thionville is generally out of order. Bazaine is not at Verdun. He is shut up in a Prussian net between Metz and Grand Evange, the river Orne, and the road from Metz to Etain. MacMahon left Chalons, after burning the camp, for Rheims. There he left the Emperor and part of the troops, and went in a north east direction, but I cannot ascertain if it is a movement or reconnoisance. As far as I can see, the spirit of the troops is excellent, but I never saw before so much incompetency and disorder in manoeuvering.

RUSSIA.

Russia Unfavorable to the Dismemberment of France.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 24.—The St. Petersburg *Journal* denies that Russia is committed to prevent by the dismemberment of France. She is, however, certainly unfavorable to that measure, but regards the agitation of that question as premature.

The Battle of Gravelotte.

We give below a continuation of a very interesting account of the battle of Gravelotte, furnished by the special correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, which reached us too late for publication yesterday:

The hill where I stood commanded chiefly the conflict behind the village and to the south of it. The Prussian reinforcements, coming up on the right, filed out of the Bois de Agnous, and it was at this point, near the road to the field, that one could perhaps get the best idea of the battle, and the magnitude of this invading army now in the heart of France. There was no break whatever for four hours in the march of men out of that ward. It seemed almost as if all the killed and wounded revived and came back and marched forth again. Birnam wood also returned which could not be otherwise than satisfactory, yet there was much unsatisfactory thought in it. It seemed proposed to send out of the city immediately all those who could not bear arms for France. This proposition was greeted with great applause. Glad faces mingled on the battle-field, had something almost plaintive in it. He hardly said a word, but I noticed that his attention was divided between the exciting scenes in the distance and the dismal scene nearer his feet, where they were just beginning what must yet be a long task, to bury the dead. Up to this Sunday's battle, on them he gazed silently and thought sadly. Bismarck could not conceal his excitement and anxiety. The road into the valley of the Mosel, where the Count would clearly have gone forward where fighting was. His townfrond lire which he assumed was pronounced invulnerable, and the direct attack of Prince Frederick Charles was actively pressed forward to dislodge Bazaine, had not Von Steinmetz struck his right flank of the Prussian army at nightfall. The Prussian attacks were in overwhelming force and persistently carried on from morning until night, re-enforcements for them arrived upon the field, and the First Napoleon, Bazaine and St. Hubert's could not hold the strong heights beyond the Bois de Vaux, which command the surrounding country to the limits of artillery range from Metz. We knew that two great Prussian armies lay across the only road by which Bazaine could march to Paris for its relief, or for his own escape. We knew a victory greater than Sunday and more decisive than the triumph of Tuesday had been won. We believed the French army, which had fought as valiantly and vainly as before, was now hopelessly shut up in its fortress.

As I went back to the village of Gorze to pass the night, I turned at the last point to look upon the battle field. It was a long, earth-bound cloud, with two vast fires of burning buildings at either end. The day had been beautiful, so far as nature was concerned, and the cloud as it looked down in splendor upon a work of agony and death, such as no one could ever wish to see again.

Sanitary Aid.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—An enthusiastic meeting of French was held last night, and five thousand dollars subscribed. An effort will be made to remit ten thousand dollars monthly to Paris. There was the intense excitement and much cheering.

Meeting of French Sympathizers at Detroit.

DETROIT, August 24.—The sympathizers with the French held a large meeting at City Hall this evening, and $1,100 was added to the fund. The Fenian and French flags were displayed in the hall and from the band wagon that marched through the streets in the afternoon.

The Desperate Situation of the French.

[From the Tribune of yesterday.]

It was natural to expect that when Paris was cut off from the knowledge of Bazaine, every manner of strange theories as to his fate would be invented. It was reported here on Monday, and repeated here by cable, that he had escaped with his army from Metz, and had a safe line of retreat open by way of Thionville, Montmedy, Mezieres and Rheims to Chalons or Paris. An examination of the map was all that was necessary to reveal the absurdity of this story, nevertheless it was extensively published here and commented on by editors whose sympathies for Napoleon got the better of their judgment. It is needless to know that the line of retreat said to be opened by Bazaine was through General Von Steinmetz's lines to the Belgian frontier, thence northwestwardly along it for fifty miles or more, and then south again. If Bazaine were unopposed he could not march the distance in less than a week. With the Prussians in his front, there is clearly no escape for him except by the interposition of another army such as France cannot raise and cannot arm. He will doubtless stand a siege, and he may repeat the sortie which failed on Saturday. But the struggle will be long. Bazaine's army and the garrisons of Metz, Bitche and Strasburg may be considered virtually no longer a part of the French line.

We have no present trustworthy advices of MacMahon's movements. He must of necessity content himself with observing and perhaps retarding any advance which the French army may make. He cannot hope to relieve or reinforce Bazaine, or to provision Metz, or any of the fortresses. He has, doubtless, already began the inevitable retreat upon Paris, where people are not yet fully aware of their danger or awake to the simple duty which demands that they prepare at the sacrifice of all that Empire which they detest not less heartily than the Prussians who have overthrown it.

The Decisive Battle of the War.

[From the Tribune of yesterday.]

The tactics of Sadowa were repeated at Gravelotte. The Prussians began the engagement in a divided army, or rather in two armies moving from different directions, with orders to form a junction behind the enemy's position. Bazaine covered his front with the Prussians had selected as that upon which to converge, and actually lay between the two armies which he took pains to fight, and was until after nightfall that the junction was effected and the victory won; but it was then complete, and forced Bazaine into Metz, where it had all along been the desire of the Prussians to confine him. The battle was purely defensive on the part of the French. None of the several bloody repulses of Prince Frederick Charles's attacks were signal enough to enable Bazaine to follow with an offensive movement to extricate himself from his great danger. He held the strong positions and he fought, but the determination of the battle always was pronounced by the movements of the troops on the right which compelled the withdrawal of the left. To leave the French in their positions during the night would have been to imperil the plan on which the Prussian commander had resolved; so from eight or half-past eight till the decisive blow was struck, when the battle of Gravelotte had actually ended, we knew the Prussians held the strong heights beyond the Bois de Vaux, which command the surrounding country to the limits of artillery range from Metz. We knew that two great Prussian armies lay across the only road by which Bazaine could march to Paris for its relief, or for his own escape. We knew a victory greater than Sunday and more decisive than the triumph of Tuesday had been won. We believed the French army, which had fought as valiantly and vainly as before, was now hopelessly shut up in its fortress.

As I went back to the village of Gorze to pass the night, I turned at the last point to look upon the battle field. It was a long, earth-bound cloud, with two vast fires of burning buildings at either end. The day had been beautiful, so far as nature was concerned, and the cloud as it looked down in splendor upon a work of agony and death, such as no one could ever wish to see again.

Sanitary Aid.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 24.—An enthusiastic meeting of French was held last night, and five thousand dollars subscribed. An effort will be made to remit ten thousand dollars monthly to Paris. There was the intense excitement and much cheering.

Meeting of French Sympathizers at Detroit.

DETROIT, August 24.—The sympathizers with the French held a large meeting at City Hall this evening, and $1,100 was added to the fund. The Fenian and French flags were displayed in the hall and from the band wagon that marched through the streets in the afternoon.

The Desperate Situation of the French.

[From the Tribune of yesterday.]

It was natural to expect that when Paris was cut off from the knowledge of Bazaine, every manner of strange theories as to his fate would be invented. It was reported here on Monday, and repeated here by cable, that he had escaped with his army from Metz, and had a safe line of retreat open by way of Thionville, Montmedy, Mezieres and Rheims to Chalons or Paris. An examination of the map was all that was necessary to reveal the absurdity of this story, nevertheless it was extensively published here and commented on by editors whose sympathies for Napoleon got the better of their judgment. It is needless to know that the line of retreat said to be opened by Bazaine was through General Von Steinmetz's lines to the Belgian frontier, thence northwestwardly along it for fifty miles or more, and then south again. If Bazaine were unopposed he could not march the distance in less than a week. With the Prussians in his front, there is clearly no escape for him except by the interposition of another army such as France cannot raise and cannot arm. He will doubtless stand a siege, and he may repeat the sortie which failed on Saturday. But the struggle will be long. Bazaine's army and the garrisons of Metz, Bitche and Strasburg may be considered virtually no longer a part of the French line.

We have no present trustworthy advices of MacMahon's movements. He must of necessity content himself with observing and perhaps retarding any advance which the French army may make. He cannot hope to relieve or reinforce Bazaine, or to provision Metz, or any of the fortresses. He has, doubtless, already began the inevitable retreat upon Paris, where people are not yet fully aware of their danger or awake to the simple duty which demands that they prepare at the sacrifice of that Empire which they detest not less heartily than the Prussians who have overthrown it.

The Inactivity of the French Navy.

[From the Times of yesterday.]

It may seem strange to many persons that the French navy, although acknowledged to be one of the finest in the world, has done so little thus far in the struggle with Prussia. We are informed that the mouths of the rivers Elbe

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Financial Condition of the Postoffice Department.

The Service Self-Sustaining this Year—Census Returns Coming in Rapidly—Statistics of Population to be Ready by September 10—Opposition in San Domingo to Annexation to the United States—Survey of the James River and Kanawha Canal, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1870.

A Good Showing.

A comparative statement has been prepared at the Postoffice Department, which shows a very favorable financial condition. For the year ending June 30th, 1869, only one-quarter of which came under the present administration, the expenditures were $26,698,131 50; receipts, $18,344,519 72; deficit, $5,353,620 76. Since Mr. Creswell came in there have been added to the service as follows: 856 new postoffices, 616 new money order offices, 2,448,488 miles of annual inland mail transportation, and yet with this increase of service the estimated expenditures for 1870 are but $25,881,093, only $1,882,961 50 more than was expended on the inferior service in the year ending June 30th, 1869. At the same time the receipts of the department are rapidly increasing, and the ratio of expenditure diminishing to an extent which is believed to warrant the declaration that there will not only be no deficit at the close of the current year, but justifying the expectation that the expenditures will fall considerably below the estimate.

Census Returns

Are coming in from remote sections of the country with such promptness as to render it quite probable that the statistics of population can be furnished by September 10th. Returns of four millions have been received up to this time.

Opposition id San Domingo to Annexation.

Information has been received here from San Domingo that Cabral, Baez and the Haytien enemies of Baez generally, are working vigorously to promote opposition to all projects for annexing the island to the United States.

Canal Survey.

A party of engineers, one of the number appointed on part on the State Government, have commenced the survey of the James River and Kanawha Canal. They will begin sixty-four miles above Richmond, Virginia, and will proceed thence down the Greenbrier and New Rivers to the Kanawha. The party will be composed of fifteen persons, and it will take three months to complete the survey.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24, 1870.

THE INDIANS.

General Sully, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, writes to Commissioner Parker concerning the recent attack on the Crow Indians by hostile Sioux, their strength being variously estimated the Crows at eight hundredjto two thousand warriors. The Crows are terribly frightened and demoralized, quite satisfied that they are out of ammunition, which, together with being so poorly armed, places them at the mercy of the Sioux. General Sully thinks the Government will have constant trouble with these tribes west of the Black Hills and Powder River.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

Certificate of authority was to-day issued from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency to the Nashville National Bank of Maysville, Kentucky, to commence business on a capital of $300,000.

BONDS TO BE DESTROYED.

The treasury now has on hand six million dollars of bonds purchased for the special and sinking funds, which will be destroyed soon, and thereafter destruction will immediately follow the purchase of these.

THE SOUTHERN INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY.

To be incorporated in the Central Superintendency, in charge of Friend Enoch Hoge.

GREAT CANADA FIRE.

Heavy Fires Raging in the Woods along the Boundary of New Brunswick—Relief for the Sufferers in the Late Fire at Ottawa—Large Number of People Living in Tents.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 24.—The heavy fires raging in the woods along the boundary of New Brunswick, and the main harbor of St. Andrew, was last night illuminated by the surrounding fires. Several villages of Charlotte county also suffered.

OTTAWA, August 24.—Large sums have been subscribed here for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire. The Government will probably grant assistance. A large number of people are living under tents loaned them by the Government.

MONTREAL, August 24.—Immense fires are raging in the woods back of the village of Ashton. The village was saved by cutting down trees for fallowing a gap between the woods and village. The desolation is great between Ashton and Stoneville. Only one or two houses are left unburned.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TTh1s

Take C. F. Ashton's Dyspepsia Remedy

If you wish to be relieved from that feeling of life, indigestion. TTh1s*

White Lead.

Use Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's (formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s) Pure White Lead, it cannot be excelled. TTh1s*

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. TTh1s

NOTHING so refreshing as a glass of Pier, Daniels & Co.'s. cream ale. Ask for it at the nearest restaurant. †

DIED:

WINTERHALTER—Wednesday, August 24, 1870, at 4 45 P. M., Mrs. CATHARINE WINTERHALTER, 39 Marion street, Mr. MATTHEW WINTERHALTER, aged forty-three years.

Notice of funeral will be given in afternoon and tomorrow morning's papers.

JOHNSON—On Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, PHEBE R. JOHNSON, wife of A. D. Johnson, aged twenty-five years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Fulton street, Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WEAVER—On Wednesday morning, August 24th, at 6 o'clock, at his residence, 190 Robinson street, Allegheny, JACOB WEAVER, Esq., in the forty-fifth year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 190 Robinson street, Allegheny, on FRIDAY MORNING, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock.

FISHER—On Wednesday, August 24th, at 3½ P. M., Mr. JOHN T. FISHER, in the thirty-first year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, at Wood's Run, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—HEATER—A NAIL PLATE Heater. Apply to Westerman Iron Co., Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

WANTED—HELP—TWO GIRLS, A cook and a Chambermaid. Apply at the Bishop Boarding House, 62 Grant street.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO Rooms for light business, on the Second Floor, within the city limits. Address D. A. W., Commercial office.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XVIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

RUSKIN, in one of his recent lectures says: "Though King David is described, while tending sheep, her pen-pens have not clothes; though she is black with the sting of heat, they die of cold; though she has sold her soul for gain, they die of hunger."

This item occurs in the Chicago *Tribune* of August 22, about three columns distant from the editorial assertion that since 1860, under protection, the wages of labor in the United States have suffered a net decrease of more than *ten* per cent., while the wages of labor in England in that time have steadily advanced under free trade. Doubtless it would be well for America to become such a paradise of poverty as RUSKIN describes and the *Tribune* is helping to bring about.

THE New York *Herald* proposes that the United States shall be the mediator between France and Prussia and arrange terms of peace. We are friends of both nations, it argues, and have no interests which would make us partial to either. "What more opportune, more natural or more glorious office," continues the *Herald*, "for this Government to fill than that of intercessor for peace between two nations of whom it is the fast and real friend?" This sounds well, certainly; but is it more than sound, signifying nothing? The United States could fill the office of intercessor only in the interest of Republicanism and to secure to the people the right of self-government. Could we mediate for the preservation of the Empire, an Orleanist King, or the aggrandisement of the Hohenzollerns? Could we with consistency do anything that recognized the divine right of Kings; could we propose any settlement that did not restore to the people to be affected by the settlement the government in their own hands? The immediate cause of the quarrel between France and Prussia is the family of Spain, and in our hands as mediator there would be something more to arrange than whether Alsace and Lorraine should go to Prussia or remain with France. We would probably have to say, "a plague on both your houses," let the people reign! Is this the kind of mediation the *Herald* is for?

Our Southern friends should remember that much as we at the North desire the success of Southern Republicanism, we do not desire it if at the cost of supporting men like Whittemore, or legislation like that which we lately had to denounce in South Carolina, or Legislatures like that of Louisiana. If they are anxious for the success of the Republican party of the case we beg them to comprehend that we cannot afford to be made responsible for Legislation or Legislators like these, or to put our shoulders in a campaign.—*New York Tribune.*

Republican success in the future depends on dealing frankly and severely with the errors and follies of the past, and putting forth sincere efforts to avoid and reform them. Few—very few, we hope—are so short-sighted and have such loose ideas of morals as to hold that it is better to deny everything and "brave it through." They may attempt to do it, but the people will not follow them. We were beaten in North Carolina, not only for sins committed, but because of an attempt to "brave it through," instead of admitting the truth and making a straightforward effort to make right what was manifestly wrong. And so will it be and ought to be everywhere. The leaders of the Ring in Allegheny county are acting on the "brave it through" policy, and they will be beaten. They may boast of their cunning in "setting up" conventions and "putting through" nominations, but the people will not support them or their candidates at the polls. Hundreds and thousands of the Republican voters in the county will act in the spirit of the extract given above. The party cannot afford longer to carry dead weights like the Ring, who "run" the party as a business, and make money by jobbing in the offices.

EMPLOYMENT OF SAVAGES IN WAR.

After the battle of Woerth, we are told, the people of Berlin, who almost equal the Parisians in their delight in a new sensation and in the eagerness with which they seek for one, were quite impatient to have some Turcos quartered as prisoners among them. In the first place, there was a lively curiosity to see some specimens of the animal, and there was a purpose on the part of the publicans of the Prussian capital to employ them as waiters. The necessities of war had converted the regular waiters into soldiers, and, besides, it was expected that the presence of a Turco would draw great numbers from the country as well as the city, by whose curiosity the hotels and *salons* would profit. Later reports speak of indignation in Germany caused by the savagely cruel outrages in and after battle perpetrated by the African soldiers. One dispatch mentioned a protest made, or about to be made, against their further employment in the war. In fact, the introduction of non-Christian combatants into Christian warfare was not tolerated in what are sometimes called the "ages of faith." With Pagan and Mohammedan States a Christian power might form a league of peaceful intercourse for commercial purposes, but a treaty of alliance, involving co-operation in war, was forbidden by the common sentiment of the time. In the same spirit to employ Pagans or Mohammedans—*miscreants*, or misbelievers as they were called—to fight against Christian enemies, would have been an offense against the law of nations, as then understood. A good while ago, however, in consequence of the division of Christendom into hostile sects, or into Catholics and Protestants, the sacred superiority of all who bore or claimed the Christian name, ceased to be universally recognized. In truth, as the big world with its multifarious populations came to be circumnavigated and better understood, still more, in the course of the sanguinary wars which grew out of or at least followed the Reformation, it was discovered that Christians, especially of antagonistic sects, could be as bloody minded and as reckless of the claims of humanity as any Pagan of them all. Indeed, the word which had once specifically denoted a Musselman or a Gentoo by indicating the misdirection of his faith, had assumed a more comprehensive significance, and Christians detested and denounced Christi as miscreants.

At any rate, towards the middle of last century Catholic France employed the Indians of this country in their wars with the English for the possession of the continent. Though in that contest religion was not at the forward prominently as a motive or object, yet it is perfectly well understood that with the French Kings and their Ministers in those days the extension of the domain of the church and the overturow of heresy were looked upon as happy consequences of the triumph of the French arms, warranting the lively hope of the blessing of Heaven upon them. Not long before, a distinguished French General, who was also a nobleman, CHARLES DE GAULLE, in a war between two States in Germany, declared without rebuke that "heretics, not less than Mohammedans, *deserved* to be desolated with fire and sword," and it is a fair inference that the employment of savages seemed to his countrymen fully justified by the character of the enemy against whom they were directed. In the way of retaliation the English also very soon sought for and obtained allies in the forest, and a war between two Christian nations was carried on in part by savages and in a manner disgraceful to both. By it the English appear to have been utterly corrupted, as is indicated by the fact that when afterwards their colonies revolted, they were not ashamed to use their former barbarous confederates in the attempt to reduce them to obedience. Lord CHATHAM denounced and the better portion of the nation condemned the policy in vain.

By the practice of the French and English in America, the employment of barbarians in Christian warfare received a sanction which perhaps has led to their employment in other instances. In fact, the usage may be considered as now established, and, if not authorized, at least not forbidden by the law of nations. Thus in their intervention in Hungary in 1848-9, the Russians employed Circassians, who are really barbarians in their mode of carrying on war and in their treatment of prisoners. They are, he wever, not more to be dreaded than Cossacks. The French, who appear to have originated the practice in this country, have continued it nearer home by employing Zouaves and Turcos in the Italian war of 1852 and in the present conflict with Germany. Zouaves are properly the inhabitants of the district of Zouavia in the province of Constantine, Algeria, who have long been accustomed as mercenary soldiers to enter the service of the rulers of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli. In the same character many of them were engaged by the French for whom they rendered excellent service, both in distinct bands and when mingled with Europeans. The name Turcos is, we believe, applied to Algerines, Kabyles and negroes, drilled as soldiers and clothed in the Arab military costume. When these African troops were first brought into France, it was alleged by the French that they were strictly trained to observe all the usages of European war, and that, therefore, though not Christians, no practical objection could be made against their employment. This character was justified, it was said, by their behavior in Italy. In their ranks and in their dress are mingled many Europeans, often ruffians quite likely, and it is possible that for the outrages lately reported Europe as much as Africa may be accountable.

THE NEW RAILROAD COMPACT.

The compact entered into by the managers of the New York and *Erie*, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads is given in another column. The advance in rates of freights is fully one hundred per cent. So extensive are the ramifications of these great roads that the bulk of the internal commerce of the country will, at the season of the greatest business activity, be subjected to the extra tax which three men meeting together have seen fit to impose. In arranging this compact the country, the millions of producers and consumers, and the other millions whose capital is invested in buying, selling and handling the vast products of the farm, forest and workshop, have had no voice. The extremes to which the business of the country is thus arbitrarily subjected cannot be otherwise than greatly injurious. For there can be no greater impediment to healthy growth and real prosperity than instability, frequent fluctuations, and arbitrary exactions, unsettling plans, setting at naught calculations, and neutralizing the best sagacity of the business world. Under the present system there can be no protection against this. The internal commerce of the country is at the mercy of a few men whose aims and objects, as the history of the past few months demonstrates, have as little reference to general business and the interests of others as to the solar system. The fact is, transporters, producers, and consumers should be in harmony. Were it possible for these classes, otherwise the community in general, to combine against the railroads, fix rates at which they could compel them to do business, what would railroad managers say? Would they not fly to the Legislatures or Congress instantly for protection against such a state of insecurity and rank injustice? And would not the community have this protection? Why should half a dozen or less of railroad managers have the power to throw into disorder and oppress business from one end of the country to the other? It is clear that if there can be found a remedy for these evils it will be sought out. Congress has the power to regulate commerce between the States, and it is time it exercised it. The question of transportation bears too important a relation to the universal business of the country for Congress to longer neglect the exercise of this power, and concert of action is all that is needed to insure the desired relief.

PITTSBURGH FROM A PHILADELPHIA STANDPOINT.

It is gratifying to know that our Philadelphia friends take an interest in us, and have that kindly feeling which leads them occasionally to take note of our progress and short-comings and bestow a liberal amount of advice, which is doubtless meant for our good. This is about the feeling we have for our tide-water sister, and from this happy state of things it is probable that ultimately the good will come. The latest manifestation of this feeling is by the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette*, in some observations based on incomplete returns relating to the census of our city and county. "The whole county of Allegheny," says the contemporary, "contains

"a population of 346,000, having an increase of 72,000 since 1860, or nearly forty per cent. These figures show that a great city has risen up at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela, and, although it is a people of its detached portions of the county, it is evident that the great majority of the population is within the city proper. Pittsburgh is full of enterprise, and has been for many years. Its first settlers were men of energy and character, and the spirit of enterprise has not seem to be extinguished, although all other great cities have surely reached a point of development for beyond all probable limits of improvement."

Now, while it is probably true that we feel that our smoke has a great meaning, and that, with all the inconvenience arising therefrom, we can say that it represents vast industries and interests which entitle us to be known as the "Birmingham of America," our people are not indifferent to the nuisance. Our Philadelphia friend seems to think the smoke which rises from thirty miles of rolling mills, furnaces, nail factories, and innumerable other manufacturing establishments, to say nothing of thousands of dwellings, can be made to disappear at the bidding. No such thing. It is a stubborn fact to deal with, and those of our citizens who have expended thousands of dollars in attempts to utilize and do away with it, can certify. If there is in Philadelphia any one with science or mechanical ingenuity that will accomplish this, we say to him that he can make his fortune in Pittsburgh. The field is large and competitors will be gladly welcomed. Perhaps Philadelphia, which can't maintain a line of steamers to Europe, can tell us how to consume our smoke.

Our contemporary indulges in some observations which we reproduce in the hope that they will be read with profit by our citizens:

"The population of the city proper grows of course more slowly than that of New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, for the reason that it is not easy to accommodate them, they must pack closer and closer together. The land rents and taxes are relatively higher in Pittsburgh than in Philadelphia, and the latter possesses of limited area, and the former of unlimited area. We find that within the last ten years the population of Philadelphia has increased only one-fifth, while that of Pittsburgh has increased nearly one-half. The natural increase in Pittsburgh is probably now greater than in Philadelphia, for the reason that the former is a younger city, and has a greater proportion of its people in the prime of life. Philadelphia has been settled for two hundred years, and is full of old people and children. Pittsburgh is only one hundred years old, and is full of young men and women. If the city and suburbs were consolidated, it would be found to contain the largest city in Pennsylvania, and would be only by so much for the improvement of the city proper and for the comfort of a portion of the three divisions would it suit one. Here is the point, perhaps, the last for a time that the city proper should go on alone and bear the load of three suburbs."

Pittsburgh is located at such a distance from Cincinnati, Chicago, Philadelphia and all other great cities as to be exactly the position to become a most important center for all West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western New York. If her people but improve their opportunities, situated as they are, at the eastern terminus of the great system of western river navigation, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela, in the midst of inexhaustible resources of coal and iron, the center of the greatest railroad system in America, they have every chance of becoming equal to any city in the west. Thus far the ambition of the people of the place has only extended to the expansion of their business upon a particular basis, in which they have succeeded admirably. It is essentially as a place of business that Pittsburgh has attained its present proportions. In other matters the city has done little or nothing. Like there has not been made attractive or ornate in any degree. Neither in her public works nor in the provision for elegant living or popular enjoyment has Pittsburgh attempted to vie with the efforts of cities like Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. Her type of business is an iron mill, her agency for progress is a boom-drive, her method of commerce are wrapped up in a river steamer and her art is in the manufacture of glass. We have Philadelphia, who are and always have been, sincere and true friends of Pittsburgh, think it is about time the city appreciated her own magnitude, and tried to do something worthy of it. The smoke clouds may be impressive, but life in a great city should have other and better attractions, and the sooner the people awaken to a knowledge of the fact, the better it will be for her future prospects.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In sinking a well for the Iowa Central Railroad, at Ridge, Iowa, at a distance of ninety-three feet large pieces of wood were found, showing the existence of a timbered country down there ages ago.

The New Bedford people must be very forgiving and patient. A gentleman in that city is very ill, and four sections of a street have been boarded up to make the house quiet. Persons are not across Newport are "comfortably sick," and recently, in the north part of the city, two sections were closed four weeks, because a woman had a very severe boil on her face, which was possibly dangerous a few days.

Washington clerks living in the Western States are to have twelve days and those from the Eastern States eight days to go home to vote.

It is thought that in the event of Rome being left to the Romans the Pope will establish himself at Avignon, where they want him, and where the Popes lived from 1305 to 1376, although the offer of the English government to protect him on the Island of Malta will be first accepted in case of an invasion. The Mazzinists will be resisted, but if Victor Emanuel's soldiers move toward Rome Pius IX. will flee in the State cars and engines, kept in constant readiness, to Civita Vecchia, off which place two English vessels are cruising.

The indignation excited among all classes of Protestants by the proposed papal procession commemorating the miracle of the Blessed Sacrament, and the massacre of the Jews at Brussels in 1370, was so great that the Government was constrained to request the Archbishop of Mecklen to put his veto upon the proceeding.

On the New York 'Change, Monday morning, a Frenchman offered to bet that in sixty days, notwithstanding the miracle of the sacrament, the Garde Mobile would be bivouacking in Berlin. A Teuton near by said he would like to take him up if he was not afraid there was some catch in it. He did not doubt the Garde Mobile would be in Berlin; but it would not be as victors, but as prisoners of war.

The London Stock Exchange does not say "a ring," but "a syndicate" to designate a stock speculating confederacy.

The telegraph reported that Rev. Sidney A. Corey, in a sermon at Long Branch, abused the Pope and the European war and was mobbed in consequence. Mr. Corey explains that he did not preach at Long Branch, and that he did not abuse the Pope and that he wasn't mobbed.

There have been 2,496 new houses built in Brooklyn during the past year, the actual value of which is $12,500,000, and the assessment on which is $5,592,200.

The New Albany *Ledger* says: "The estimated cost of the canal around the falls on the Indiana side, to enter the Ohio river at the lower end of New Albany, is $2,000,000. This is for a canal that would admit the largest sized steamboats. A canal for strictly hydraulic purposes could be built for half this sum, and would afford the finest water power in the world."

An order to defeat the parties who stole $12,000 of the bills unsigned, the Comptroller of the Currency has again cautioned the public against receiving them, and has notified all of the First National Bank of Jersey City, New Jersey. The Central National Bank of New York City will redeem all genuine notes of these denominations as fast as they may be presented.

The French steamship Peretre arrived in New York on Monday in eight days and seven hours from Brest, the quickest trip on record.

One of the war correspondents gives the following suggestive idea in a letter to the London *Times*: "Just as you are delivering iron there must now be in Western Europe. In cannon, rifle, sword, shot and shell, in bayonets and sabres, millions of tons of the martial metal must be manufactured active, and soon there will be heavy with it "volant through heavy showers."

The Boston assessors this year have rated twenty-two parties at $1,000,000 and upwards, and five persons for $2,000,000 and upwards.

The Craddock house, on Ship street, Medford, Boston—the oldest now standing in the United States, it having been built in 1634—is undergoing repairs, and appears to be good for two more centuries. It was originally built to protect the settlers from the Indians, and the loop holes are now plainly to be seen in the walls.

Mayor Lewis' door-bell, at Meriden, Connecticut, rang mysteriously the other day. Similar experiences were noted at the same time in different parts of the State. The phenomenon is accounted for from the fact that the atmosphere was so strongly charged with electricity that it set all the bells ringing within an area of fifty miles.

The Quartermaster General's Office is preparing to set out hedges of osage orange, around all national cemeteries, and construct substantial stone lodges at the entrance to each.

PERSONAL.

The beautiful statue of Hagar, by Miss Edmonia Lewis, the young sculptress of African descent, has just arrived from Italy, and is on exhibition in Chicago.

Colonel Merriam, candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of Illinois, has facilities for visiting at least four of the counties of his district, such as few candidates for Congress ever had. He lives at the junction of McLean, Tazewell and Logan counties, and is the corner of De Witt. His farm is in McLean, Tazewell, and Logan; his dwelling is in Tazewell, his bank is in Logan, the land on which his crop is raised in McLean. He eats in one county, sleeps in another, his horse is kept by him in a third, goes to church in a fourth, and will go to Congress from all of them.

Miss Catherine E. Beecher becomes Principal of Hartford Female Seminary, with Harriet Beecher Stowe as assistant and Professor Stowe as Lecturer on Biblical History.

Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, is another new lecturer. The "Gentleman in Politics" is his topic.

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EXTRAVAGANCE in marriages and funeral ceremonies is not a characteristic of civilization, nor does it deserve to be made such. People of ordinary economy in every-day affairs will become the veriest spendthrifts when matrimony or a funeral are on hand, and will not be content with any display short of that made by those of many times their means. They know it's wrong and does no good to anybody; but then it won't, do, you know, to be outdone by a neighbor on such extra occasions. Even the native tribes of India have learned wisdom before us on this subject. One caste, the Kayattes, is stated to have become convinced of the folly of the practice, and have fixed a maximum expense for marriage ceremonials, which in future is not to be exceeded.

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THE CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM AND ITS ENEMIES.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am reminded by the republication of the resolutions of the Reform Convention in a late number of the *Chronicle* that one of those resolutions denounced the present system of nominations as unfair in itself and attended with great frauds. It does not seem, however, to have suggested any remedy, except in anticipating the action of the present managers of the Republican party, and nominating a ticket of much better material as a whole, than any we have been allowed to vote for during the last few years.

It seems, however, that the old managers have thought it expedient to submit the Crawford County System to the several election districts, with the understanding that if a majority of these districts shall instruct their delegates in favor of that system, it shall be adopted—*but not, but at the next election*—with a view to the chances, of course, of setting it aside in the meanwhile.

As it is clear, however, that they do not intend that it shall prevail if they can help it, and look upon every man who favors any device for obtaining the popular sentiment which is likely to result in overthrowing their own power as being as much a subject of ostracism as those who participated in your convention, you will not perhaps object to some remarks in answer to the reckless abuse in which their organ has indulged in reference to a system of which they are in more dread by far than of any partial movement that does not attack them by their specially vulnerable side.

It is well known, of course, that under the present system every election district is entitled to an equal number of delegates, although in one case there may be a *thousand*, and in others not as many as *twenty* Democratic votes, and that the delegates so elected are, from the very necessity of the case, at liberty to vote for whom they please, because it would be impossible to instruct them as to a whole ticket, even if they were willing to obey.

It follows, therefore, from this state of things:

First, That the system is essentially *anti-republican*, and *oligarchic*, because, though every voter in the county attended the primary meetings, it gives to a slender *minority* of the people the power of dictating to the nearly, by making *one* man in the small districts equal in power to *fifty* in the large ones, while it holds out a strong little districts, which will be controlled, of inducement to the multiplication of course, by the men who make them, and have been increasing of late at the rate of a dozen in a single year.

Second, That the people will not attend the primary meetings because their votes will not count at any rate in Conventions, when one man has as much weight as fifty others who are as good as himself, and a bonus is awarded to inefficiency by endowing the greatest weakness with the highest privileges; and because also, instead of naming their own candidates, they are allowed no other privilege than that of delegating their own judgments, by naming two men, whom they do not perhaps know, and would not trust in the smallest matter of business, to do for them at their own absolute discretion, what they can do better and more safely and ought to do for themselves; and

Third, That the whole business is left in the hands of a few demagogues who manipulate these Conventions for their own advantage, and make it a point or course to allow no man to be nominated who will not do fealty to them, and none of course who is of the right d mental ability, if they can help it.

And it must follow also as a further consequence, that the people who are only adsering to an old arrangement, once fair enough in itself, now effete and corrupt, through the influence of long habit will cease to take any interest in the ticket so made, or to consider themselves in any way bound to support nominations made in a system which is a basis that disfranchises the majority, and is openly offended upon the argument that the adoption of another system which would preserve equality and make every voice heard in the county, would take the control out of the hands of the townships and give it to the cities and the surrounding boroughs, which count at least two-thirds of the population and pay nearly all the taxes. Those who think such a state of quality can be maintained by a system of stupid misrepresentation that the integrity or supremacy of the Republican party is to be preserved upon any other than the principles of Republican equality, are only short-sighted politicians, to say no worse of them. Those who would even desire it are simply not Republicans. What those men seem is not that it will injure the country to put it on the same footing as the towns, but that it would injure the few who now control them, and deliver by running them high and dry, and leaving them no more power than other people.

But then their organ, heedless entirely of all the monstrous inequality, as though it were no part of the case, tells us that, under the system which gives to every man the privilege of choosing his own candidates, the people will be "swept" by some, and that if the party do not choose to attend the primary meetings, they cannot be allowed to complain.

What do you say, Republicans, to the compliment that you are not to be trusted with the ballot, while you may be allowed to *work* for a delegate without suspicion—that you are not fit to vote directly for your own candidates, and that your interests are safe in the hands of any two other men—such as our conventions are composed of—than in your own? It is the old argument of the o igarchs in the Greek and Italian cities: "Leave the cares of government and respected, and civil affairs move as smoothly as in the United States.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., August 24, 1870.

Hon. C. W. Gilfillan was renominated to Congress on the two hundred and seventy-third ballot, Crawford, Venango and Clarion voting for him. The Conference has been in session since the 11th inst.

By Associated Press.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., August 24, 1870.

Hon. C. W. Gilfillan was unanimously renominated for Congress of the Twentieth District this afternoon. His opponents were Col. S. B. Dick, of Crawford, and Wm. Achre, of Mercer. The conferees have been in session ten days, but their deliberations have been without acrimony or discord. Mr. Gilfillan made a brief speech of acceptance, congratulating the conferees on the conclusion of their labors, thanking them for the kind manner of his official course, and pledging his best efforts, both in and out of Congress, for the success of the party that had obtained the ascendancy in war and established it in peace. Mr. Gilfillan's renomination is the first recognition of the two terms principle since the organization of this district. It will receive the general approbation, and there can be no doubt of his re-election by an increased majority.

The Republicans of Perry County have made the following nominations: Congress—Charles A. Barnett; State Senate—Langhorne Wister; Assembly—Wm. Hartzell.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Democratic (Pa.) County Committee some time since, the question of continuing the present system of nominations will be submitted to the Republican voters of that county at the primary meetings on next Saturday, the 27th instant.

The Democracy of Montour county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Thomas Challant; District Attorney, George D. Barber; Treasurer, Benamin Miller; Commissioner, Mayberry Shultz; Auditor, Christian Ernst.

The next Legislature of this State will have the apportionment of the Congressional and Legislative districts, the first for the next ten years, the second for seven. Both these are now fixed by the same Legislature for the first time since 1801. The same thing will not occur again until 1991.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, in speaking of the growing demand in that city for small cottages for men of moderate means, describes a plan adopted by some property owners, who are largely following it, and which is worth adopting in this neighborhood. The owner, instead of simply renting to his tenant, gives him a written agreement, that, during the time the house and lot for a specified price, the money to be paid in not less sums than twenty or fifty dollars—as the case may be—per month, and the time not to be extended over ten years. The tenants have the liberty to pay up the whole sum at any time, or spread his payments over the last term. If at any time the tenant desires to withdraw from the bargain, what he has paid is to be counted only as rent, and the agreement annulled.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL & CO.'S
LIST OF
New and Elegant Perfumes,
For the Toilet and Handkerchief.

Bouquet de Toilette—Our choicest perfume.
Bouquet de Violette—A delightful perfume.
Bouquet de Lavender—A fashionable perfume.
Bouquet de Florida—An agreeable perfume.
Bouquet de Geranium—A refreshing perfume.
Bouquet de Verbena—A popular perfume.
Bouquet de Neroli—A delicate perfume
Bouquet de Heliotrope—A durable perfume.
These delightful Perfumes, for the duration of their fragrance and surpassing sweetness may be considered as the perfection of toilet luxuries, and will be become universal favorites for the handkerchief.
Sold only by
A. J. RANKIN, Pharmaceutist,
44 Sixth street, above Penn, Pittsburgh.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life—It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists, also at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.
For sale by all Druggists. and

TURTLE CREEK LOTS.
120 Beautifully Situated Lots,
At Turtle Creek Village, for sale at $150 to $200 each, $5 per month. Call and examine. Wissing Houses give in a call. Office at that Library.
Trbs MELLON BROTHERS.

FERRIS & MILES,
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,
Unequalled for Simplicity Convenience Economy and Power. d*

L. H. BUCKINGHAM
Receives a Small Number of Pupils into his Family.
Eighteen years experience. Best of references. Boys prepared for any Course.
3427 WALNUT STREET,
West Philadelphia.
d*

FEATHERS,
ALL GRADES,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
911 LIBERTY STREET,

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

AMERICAN SILKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A NEW STOCK JUST OPENED BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.
HAVING PURCHASED THE
OF A WELL KNOWN
WOOLEN MILL,
WE WILL OFFER ON
Monday, August 25th,
UPWARDS OF
1,000 PIECES
OF
Heavy 34 and 32 Inch
DOUBLE-FOLD
ALL-WOOL BARRED
FLANNELS,
AT
FORTY CENTS
PER YARD.
The Goods are too well known in this market to need extended description, and we invite the attention of OUR CUSTOMERS and the TRADE GENERALDY to them, as they are offered

Below the Cost
OF PRODUCTION,
And cannot be duplicated, as the manufacturer has closed his mill.

Our First Fall Stock
OF
GENERAL
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
Will be in Store during the Coming Week

McELROY,
DICKSON
& CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

Great Reduction
IN PRICES,
To Close Summer Stock.
Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.
Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c.
Lawns, 12½ to 25c.
Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.
Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.
3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.
Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.
Silk and Linma Lace Points and Summer Shawls,
American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.

James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
2p

CLOTHING.

AUGUST, 1870
CLOSING SALE
OF
SUMMER GOODS
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
Now Offering at Great Bargains
Gray & Logan,
47 SIXTH,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

H. D. Reymer & Co.'s
Cracker Bakery.
Having purchased the interest of A. Martin, in the firm of A. Martin & Co., we will continue the business at the old stand, No. 72 Diamond, Allegheny under the name and style of H. D. REYMER & CO.
H. D. REYMER,
Late of Reymer & Bros.
Goods equal to anything in the two cities.

MANUFACTURERS.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
NILES' IMPRO

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 24, 1870.

The local money market is reported in an easy condition, and with few exceptions the banks are discounting freely all good customer paper. Very little outside paper, however, is accepted, notwithstanding the favorable condition of the market. This class of paper finds a good market through the brokers, who are placing considerable amounts at rates commensurate with the standing of the parties who are the borrowers.

Local stocks have not been so dull as now any time during the present year. There are few sellers of our prime dividend stocks. Holders allege that if they were to realize on them, it would be difficult to invest the money as profitably.

—The changes in Government bonds to-day were trifling. The advance in gold being a purely clique movement, bonds were little influenced by the rise.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	110	110	110
U. S. Bonds '67	110	110	110
U. S. Bonds '68	110¼	110	110
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote Unlisted securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	108½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110
Union Pacific Railway	93¼
CentralPacific Railway	93¼
Currency Pacific	93¼

The all street markets to-day were dull in every department, except gold. It is thought that after the present season is brought to a close, and operations are return from their summer recreations, more activity will doubtless prevail. The principal dealings were in New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, and Northwestern preferred, though the fluctuations in each were trifling. In the miscellaneous list there was scarcely any business transacted, express shares being dull and steady, with the exceptions of American and United States, which were a shade lower.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 24, 1870.	9:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Cent'l & Hudson	94	93¾	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
Do Scrip	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Erie	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Reading	95¾	96¼	95¾	95¾	96¼	95¾
Harlem			130			
Michigan Cent'l			118½			
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central			135			135
Cleve. & Pittsburg	104½		104½			104½
Chicago & N. W.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	113	113¼
Pitt'b'g, Ft. Wayne	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Do preferred	76	76	76¼	76	76	76¼
Wabash			51¾			51¾
Do preferred			76			76
Fort Wayne			99½			99½
Ohio & Miss	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Chi. & Alton			130			130
Do. prefers'd			113¾			112
R. I. and Erie			94			94
N. J. Central			103½			
Canton	61		61	61		61
W. U. Tel			34¼			34¼
Quicksilver			30			
Pacific Mail	38	37¾	38¼	37¾	37¾	
Adams Express			69			
Wells-Fargo			127			127
American			93			93
United States			60			60
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following change:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93¾	94¼		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	93¾	93¾		
Erie	49¾	49¾		
Reading	95¾	95¾		
Harlem	130	130		
Illinois Central	135	135		
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾		
Cleve. and Pitts	103	104¼		¼
Northwestern	81¾	81¾		
Do. preferred	89¾	90¾		¼
Rock Island	113	112¾		¼
St. Paul	59¾	59¾		
Do. preferred	76	76¼		¼
Wabash	51¾	51¾		
Do. preferred	75	75¾	1	
Fort Way ne	99½	99½		
Ohio and Miss	33¼	33¼		
Pacific Mail	39¾	38¼		¼
Adams Express	65	65		
Gold	113¼	112¾		¼

The Central Bank of this city announce their semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular list on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 24, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change as relates to prices or demands. The weather yesterday was very warm, the heat most of the time being very oppressive. Our rivers are down to low water mark, navigation being pretty much over until we have more water. Flour—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; holders are not inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts have been light, still there was no scarcity. The leading houses have a good stock on hand. The mills are similarly situated. Bacon—the market was less active, prices being weaker, but they have undergone no alteration. The fact that the stock in first hands is not a large one has to hold up the prices. Sales,

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last two weeks: They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,991	3,020	7,011
Apples, bbls	1,616	1,204	2,844
Cheese, lbs	1,505	1,505	3,010
Corn, sacks	2,736	3,053	5,789
Wheat, sacks	7,700	15,730	23,430
Barley, sacks	199	1,306	1,505
Rye, sacks	1,327	1,327	2,654
Oats, sacks	8,449	5,152	13,601
Butter, pkgs	195	172	367
Lard, tierces	228	78	306
Dried Beef, tierces	15	12	25

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

ASHES—The market was not very active, still there was a fair jobbing demand; prices have undergone no change. We note sales at the following: Soda Ash—Common, 4½ per lb; refined, 5½@5¾. Potash 7@7½c. Pearls 9@9½c per lb.

APPLES—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand. Receipts since our last were 327 bbls. Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $2 to $3 per bbl.

BUTTER—As usual there was a good demand for fresh roll for table use, at prices that have ruled for some days. The receipts were 36 packages. We can report sales at the following: Roll for choice, 20@22c; common to fair, 15@16c; other sales were made down to 12@13c per lb.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales prunes at 12½c; currants 13@c; layer raisins $1 50 per box; Valencia raisins 13@15c per pound.

BAKING POWDER—Hammond's, 4 lb cans, $1 75 p dozen; ½ lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

COCKROACHES—The demand is quite active; no special change; sales were reported at $1 00@1 10 p bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market was dull with a supply in excess of the demand, we quote nominally at 6@7½c per lb.

STARCH—Market steady; sales of pearl at 7½c; satin gloss 10½c, and corn at 12c per lb.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the load at 75 @ 75½ @ 80c; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $4 00 p case, other brands sold at $3 00@7 00 p case.

POTATOES—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; prices have undergone a decline downward, with sales at $2, $2 25@2 50 p bbl; sales of sweet potatoes, Jersey at $6 00 p barrel.

ONIONS—The market is unchanged; we note no change; we can report sales at 3@3½c for good to yellow.

PEACHES—The market was liberally supplied; prices were weak and declining downward; fancy cannot be had; difficult to obtain; sales being reported at $1 00@2 00 per box.

PEARS—The market was fairly firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 3@3½c p lb.

HERDS—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 10@2 20 per bush.

CORN MEAL—The demand was moderate and so are the transactions; sales were reported at 60@70 p bush.

ONIONS—The new crop is arriving freely, and sales are made reaching as low as 90c p bbl.

BROOMS—We have no change to note. There was a fair jobbing demand from store at the following: Fancy $5 50 p doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $3 50; No 3 $2 50; common $1 50@2 00.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8½@9c; country 6½@6¾c p lb.

WHISKY—Has declined slightly, and we quote: Proof whisky $1 15, and high wines $1 00 p gallon; prices of old whisky are governed by the age and quality.

GRAIN—The market is evidently becoming weaker, with a disposition on the part of buyers to hold off. The Pearl Mill destruction has unsettled the market. This will throw a large amount of wheat on the market, and will be pretty apt to have something to do with regulating prices. Messrs. Kennedy were daily in receipt of some pretty round lots, whilst their purchases for future delivery were known to be large. The receipts since our last were light—viz: Oats, 695 sacks; rye and barley, none; wheat, 1,360 sacks; corn, 760 sacks. Prices just now are nominal, and must be taken with a fair degree of allowance, red winter $1 20@1 25; white $1 25@1 30 being about the current rates. Oats dull; buyers shy and careless about operating; dealers are paying 40@43c for new in first hands; sales were made from wharf and depot at 42@43c and from store at the usual advance. Old oats are not very plenty, being held at 50@55c. Corn has been neglected for some time past; prices merely nominal at 67@ 70c for yellow; yellow mixed at 67@68c from the wharf. Rye dull but lower, buyers are offering 85c; these figures are not acceptable to holders. Barley—We have not yet learned of any transactions; we quote nominally at $1 00 @1 20.

HIDES—Are selling in a regular way at 8@ 9¼c p lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1870.

The run of stock of all descriptions was unusually large, and of fair average quality. Buyers and sellers were not wide apart in their views, and the consequence was that many sales were made. Prices ruled about the same as on Saturday last, though at closing to-day they were rather weak, and barely maintained. The new and interesting topic of any news was being vigorously discussed, and the question of who's ahead settled to the entire satisfaction of the friends of each of the combatants. Should there not be another grand fight soon, a billiard tournament will take place at the yards, which for the time will serve to keep up the excitement. The sales for the past three days were heavy, and considerable stock remained on hand unsold. The following were the closing rates for cattle;

Extra 1,250 to 1,500 steers.....$7 50@7 75
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200.....7 00@7 25
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100.....6 25@6 75
Fair to good cows, light.....3 50@4 25
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000.....4 50@5 00

Below will be found the sales of the last four days in the week, made by leading dealers:

Cattle.

Buyer.	Drover.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Jarwich	2	1,310	$4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	Geo Sparks	20	18,000	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Schneider	9	8,730	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	C Bair	18	17,280	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	G Marks	18	18,000	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	C Briggs	18	17,280	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	W Davis	18	16,200	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Groff	12	10,800	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Roth	21	19,845	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	C Smith	21	18,270	4 87
Holmes, L. & Co.	C Briggs	17	15,810	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	S Long	21	15,750	4 87
Holmes, L. & Co.	S Long	21	19,845	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	D Lane	18	17,640	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Landis	21	19,950	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	Swigert	24	16,200	4 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Swigert	20	18,000	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	S McFillin	33	30,000	5 40
Holmes, L. & Co.	W Davis	18	16,200	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	G Brown	21	18,330	5 40
Holmes, L. & Co.	H Davis	18	16,200	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Hiller	5	4,400	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Geo McArdle	12	10,800	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	F McFillin	24	19,680	6 40
Holmes, L. & Co.	H Davis	18	16,200	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	19	16,910	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	19	16,910	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Pocock & E	29	17,980	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	19	16,910	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Pocock & E	24	15,360	4 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	19	16,910	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Lloyd	19	17,290	5 87
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	15	13,350	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Lloyd	27	25,650	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	Jos Pearce	19	15,960	4 87

Sheep.

Buyer.	Seller.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Lloyd	198	18,810	5 12
Holmes, L. & Co.	Schneider	40	3,600	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	W Shindler	206	18,540	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	C Briggs	80	7,200	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Pearce	229	20,610	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	17,910	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	18,905	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	18,905	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Pocock & E	239	17,080	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	18,905	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	18,905	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Lloyd	197	18,715	5 87
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	18,905	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Lloyd	197	18,715	5 87
Holmes, L. & Co.	Jos Pearce	199	15,920	4 87

Sheep.

Buyer.	Seller.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	G G Taylor	106	7,420	$4 00
Hazlewood & B.	Bostock	97	7,560	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	A Watson	47	11,940	9 05
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co	77	21,660	9 15
Orr & Williams	E Smith	3	1,020	9 05
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co	4	1,080	9 05
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co	221	62,780	10 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	S. Bonnesther	40	11,200	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wm. Wilhelm	41	8,980	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	F. Hoffman	28	6,860	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	Imhoff & Co	101	21,909	10 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Vader & Co	100	24,000	10 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	A. Weis	113	25,860	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	S. Heagen	100	24,000	9 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	E. Smith	47	9,870	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	E. Smith	58	11,890	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	Imhoff & Co	97	19,400	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	Imhoff & Co	86	19,980	10 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	Imhoff & Co	86	19,980	10 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wilhelm	199	41,580	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	Weingart	93	23,250	9 75

Sheep.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Simick & Co.	J Jones & L	8		
J Hassner	Bryan & Caughey	6		
Lynch, Shorb & Co.	Jno Moorhead, trustee	3		
R Wister, jr	Westenhouse A B Co	1		
Total		18		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Simick & Co., pig	6	McKnight, P & Co., cors	2
Sonnenberger, R & Co.	0.39	Everson & Preston, n	1
Pittsburgh Iron Mills, Co	4	Keese, Grall & Dull, c	1
Total	24		

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have this day associated with them in business Mr. OTIS SHEPARD, of the late firm of Schomaker & Langenheim, and the business will be the old stand, Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh avenue, under the name and style of SCHOMAKER & CO.

SCHOMAKER & LANGENHEIM.

WM. SCHOMAKER, late of Schomaker & Lang.
G. LANGENHEIM, late of Schomaker & Langenheim.
OTIS SHEPARD, late of Culp & Shepard.

SCHOMAKER & CO.,

(Successors to SCHOMAKER & LANGENHEIM).

Wholesale Grocers, Flour, Grain, Feed and Provision Dealers,

Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh Avenue,

tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

OIL TANK FOR SALE.

A Very Superior Iron Tank, with Iron Top,

Favorably located, and constructed of Nos. 6 and 7 and 8 Iron, is 50 feet in diameter and 23 feet high. Capacity about 8,500 barrels. Will be sold low by the Executors of the Estate of W. McCANDLESS, No. 23 FIFTH AVENUE, or by JOHN BENN, No. 4 Perry Building, Duquesne Way. tf

THE

DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

Is the largest and best Stove in the market. Every Stove warranted to give satisfaction. Manufactured and for sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,

No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city.

J. M. GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY

No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, August 25, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday exhibited but slight alteration from the previous day. The war news was considerably mixed. Operators scarcely knew what to make of it. Some days may elapse before it gets in the proper shape. The advantages of the market were pretty evenly balanced.

CRUDE.

The rates at present are nominal. Prices are decidedly uncertain. Spot or August, 9½@9¾c; September, 9¼c; all year, B. O., 10c; S. O., 8½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, August, S. O.....9¼c
1,000 bbls, September, S. O.....9¼c
1,000 bbls, 111 December, S. O.....9c
1,000 bbls, 111 December, S. O.....9c
5,000 bbls, $1,000 paid for privilege of placing that amount S. O., all year.....9¼c

Advent closed at 9½c; sellers' option, all year, 8½@8¾c.

1,000 bbls, S. O., in 60 days.....9¾c
2,000 bbls, S. O., in 60 days.....9½c

REFINED.

Market irregular prices uncertain. The demand was limited and sales of a similar description to those reported for August 24@25. September 20c; last three months sales 24½c. October to December 24. Sales 500 barrels; spot 24½. Market closed dull and weak.

[By Western Union Telegraph Lines.]

NEW YORK, August 24.—At the closing of the petroleum market on the 23d prices of crude in bulk were strong and business large, induced by large sales at the creek; sales reported of 70,000 barrels. The market reacted some, with prices 12½@ bid, and 12¾@13c asked. Crude in shipping order depressed, with scarcely any sales. Refined opened strong at 23½, with some call from exporters, and closed at 22c; sales of 3,000 bbls S. W. at 22½c. Sales to do at 20c, 90 do do first half September at 20c, 1,000 do do last half September on private terms, and 1,000 do B. O. 1871 year at 19½c. Benzine without sales, but steady; sales 2,000 bbls refined standard white at 24½@25c, 500 do do for September, 1,000 do at 24¾c, 3,000 do do from September to November at 24½c.

OIL CITY, August 24.—The market is entirely nominal and prices are hard to give; crude $1 and $1 50 on lower creek, and $1 @1 50 at Oil City.

BRADFORD, August 24.—The market is quiet and firm and nothing settled; quoted at $1 10 on the road.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—Market firm; prime light straw to white 24c; standard white 24½c; crude 19½c.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 24.—Market quiet but steady, and demand fair; $2 80@2 85 offered at the wells.

ROUSEVILLE, August 24.—Market quiet; offering $1 50@2 00.

TETROLEUM CENTER, August 24.—Market is firm at $3 25.

TITUSVILLE, August 24.—Market quiet but firm at $3 00@3 05 on upper creek.

WARREN, August 24.—Market quiet; offered at $3 00; asking $3 05@3 10.

ROUSEVILLE, August 23.—Market quiet but firm at $1 50@2 00.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, August 23.—The market is very quiet, with scarcely any buying or sales worth $2 25@2 30; Oil City $1 90@2 00.

NEW YORK, August 24.—We quote the crude market quiet but rather weak, 1,000 barrels spot and first half September sold at 12½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—Refined petroleum quiet but steady; August 24½@ bid, 24¾c asked; crude nominally 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—August 24@c; September 24½@c; October 24½@c. Nominal at 11½c market unsettled.

NEW YORK, August 24, 7 P. M.—Refined easier at 20c; sales 500 bbls at 20c for next month; large sales at 25½c crude for spot first half September; sales 20,000 bbls at 12½@13c. Philadelphia 24½c; no sales reported. Petroleum—August 24½@ bid, 24¾c asked; crude nominally 13½c.

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TITUSVILLE, August 24.—Market unsettled, and prices a shade lower; sales of 2,000 bbls at 12½c.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Refined 20½c; crude 12½c. Market weak.

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

O C & A V R R to Penn Oil Works, 120 bbls crude
O C & A V R R to Penn Oil Works, 240 do do Fisher
Bros to Fisher Bros, 1 bbls do; L W Young to Warring, King & Co, 200 do do; L W Young to Penn Oil Works, 222 do do; T Hackett to Tack Bros, 222 do do; L W Young to Penn Oil Works, 240 do do; Warring & King, 200 do do; L W Young to Penn Oil Works, 240 do do; Fisher Bros to Fisher Bros, 240 do do; Corner to H 12th Pratt, 40 do do; Thomas Chess to H O Tweddle, 38 do do.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Cars.		Bbls.
Penn Oil Works	7	Fisher Bros	336
Penn Oil Works	1	Warring & King	70
Thomas Oil Works	1	Hackett	70
Tack Bros	7	Penn Oil Works	336
Warring & King	4	Van Fetchoon	140
H W O Tweddle	1		38
Total	21		1,043

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Ref Co, 265 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
A. J. Brooks, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Brooks, R. & Co, 72 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments.....437 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

J. M. Reiter 35 bbls to Reiter, Braun & Co, Philadelphia.
Jas. McKee, 229 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Fawcett, Logan & Co, 190 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
M Meyers & Co, 50 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
M. Schreiber & Co, 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
J. C. Kirkpatrick, 82 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth Bros, 206 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
National Refining Co, 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Universal Oil Works, 250 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Chilson Oil Works, 208 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Hamilton Stock & Beeson, 50 bbls to J C Dauds, Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined for the day.....2,877 bbls.
No shipments west.

IRON MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS,

August 22.—Market so irregular it is almost impossible to give quotations. Foundries are almost out of orders and are running very light; rolling mills are running steady, but quite slow, and there is no inducement to make contracts for iron, notwithstanding the price of iron has declined over ten dollars per ton, and is now lower than Louisville, Chicago or Cincinnati. The present state of things cannot last long, as while iron has declined largely the ore and fuel has not declined. One furnace is now out of blast, and reports of another company considering the propriety of stopping shows the feeling amongst the producers.

PIG IRON—CHARCOAL.

Malcable	$ ton $33 00
Hot Blast, No. 1	41 00
Hot Blast, No. 2	37 00
Bank Ore	5 50
Surface Ore	5 50
BUTUMINOUS COAL—HOT BLAST.	
Foundry, No. 1	$35 50
Foundry, No. 2	34 00

—*Journal of Commerce.*

[Will our friends of the *Journal of Commerce* pay a little more attention to their figures in regard to prices. For instance, on page 8 it is quoted at one price, and on page 23 entirely different.]

CINCINNATI,

August 23.—No. 1 pig is scarce. All other kinds are in full supply. The demand is steady, but not active, and former prices are maintained:

PIG.

Charcoal foundry, No. 1, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Charcoal foundry, No. 2, per ton	35 00@36 00
Charcoal mill, per ton	30 00@32 00
Stone coal foundry, per ton	35 00@36 00
Stone coal mill, per ton	30 00@32 00
Vesuvius car wheel	50 00@55 00
Hot blast Missouri, per ton	45 00@48 00
Cold blast Maramec, per ton	55 00@60 00
Cold blast car wheel, per ton	55 00@60 00
Cold blast Hecla, per ton	60 00@65 00
Blooms, Maramec, per ton	95 00@100 00
Scrap, cast, per ton	20 00@ 25 00
Scrap, wrought, per ton	1 00@ 1 50

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, per lb	3½@4 c
Bar, charcoal, per lb	5 @6 c
American sheet, per lb	9 @9½c
Russia sheet, per lb	17 @22 c
Imitation, per lb	12 @13 c
Horse shoes, Shoenberger's, per lb	5 @5½c
Mule shoes, Shoenberger's, per lb	5 @5½c
Nail rods	8 @9 c
Hoop iron	7 @8 c

—*Commercial.*

Coal Markets.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—There has been some improvement in the trade, and prices have been steadily maintained. We quote as follows:

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bush	10@10c	Youghiogheny, delivered	14@15c
Ohio River, afloat	8@8½c	Ohio River, delivered	12@13c
Cannel, delivered	25@30c	Anthracite, delivered, per ton	$14 00

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—The supply on the market is large, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote at $12 per load of 25 bushels for Pittsburgh coal. By barge-load we quote Pittsburgh at 10½@11c; cannel at 15c, and 9c for Pomeroy.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No. Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	C Keys	69	12,420	10 00
Hedges & Taylor	A Watson	47	11,940	9 05
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co	77	21,660	10 75
Orr & Williams	E Smith	3	1,020	9 05
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co	4	1,080	9 05
Orr & Williams	Imhoff & Co	221	62,780	10 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	S. Bonnesther	40	11,200	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wm. Wilhelm	41	8,980	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	F. Hoffman	28	6,860	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	Imhoff & Co	101	21,909	10 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Vader & Co	100	24,000	10 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	A. Weis	113	25,860	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	S. Heagen	100	24,000	9 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	E. Smith	47	9,870	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	E. Smith	58	11,890	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	Imhoff & Co	97	19,400	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	Imhoff & Co	86	19,980	10 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	Imhoff & Co	86	19,980	10 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	Wilhelm	199	41,580	9 05
Holmes, L. & Co.	Weingart	93	23,250	9 75

Sheep.

The run of sheep was also very heavy, and sales on home account were reported large. Prices were well maintained, and did not fall below our last quotations. Following were the closing rates: Extra 90 to 110 lbs, $4 50@5 25; fair 70 to 90 lbs, $3 50@4 50; inferior to common to fair, $2 50@3 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@4 00.

SALES.

We give below a portion of the sales by leading dealers. These were a criterion of sales on private account which we could not gather:

Sheep.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Lloyd	198	18,810	5 12
Holmes, L. & Co.	Schneider	40	3,600	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	W Shindler	206	18,540	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	C Briggs	80	7,200	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Pearce	229	20,610	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	17,910	4 50
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	18,905	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	18,905	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	Pocock & E	239	17,080	5 75
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	18,905	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	18,905	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Lloyd	197	18,715	5 87
Holmes, L. & Co.	H H Davis	199	18,905	5 00
Holmes, L. & Co.	J Lloyd	197	18,715	5 87
Holmes, L. & Co.	Jos Pearce	199	15,920	4 87

Sheep.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B.	G G Taylor	106	7,420	$4 00
Hazlewood & B.	Bostock	97	7,560	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	A Watson	47	11,940	9 05
Hedges & Taylor	Pidcock & E

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

Elder, Jahde, and Weser are blockaded by French gun-boats; and Vice Admiral Fourichon, Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces, has issued a notification to all concerned, that the ports of Prussia on the North Sea are blockaded from the island of Borkum to the mouth of the Elder. A naval engagement is reported to have taken place off the island of Rugen between a division of the Prussian fleet and four French iron-clads and two wooden vessels, but without any decisive results, the Prussians withdrawing without loss. At last accounts eleven German vessels had been captured by the French. This is all the trustworthy information which we have received regarding any movements of French vessels, and it is but natural to inquire why a large fleet has been so utterly thrown away.

It must be remembered that one of the first acts of the Prussian Government, on the declaration of war, was to remove the buoys marking its channels, and to discontinue the light house on its coast. Even if the French commanders had furnished with charts of the localities where their vessels are to be stationed, they will be obliged to ascertain, by soundings, whether any changes have occurred since the survey on which they are based, were taken, and will thus require some time to make the French officers sufficiently familiar with the coast for any assistance can be obtained from the German pilots, who are to a man warm adherents of King William. As it is but more than six weeks since the declaration of hostilities, the French vessels as yet have had little more than time to take the stations to which they were assigned, during the interval our vessel of war maintained as strict a blockade on the Southern ports as could have been preserved, with such a coast as ours to be watched, but it was a long time before the chain of cruisers was complete enough to entitle the blockade to be considered a thoroughly close one.

The sea-coast of Prussia is not extensive as compared with her territory, and she has few important sea-ports; but the Government of the day of the French navy will not be difficult. The Prussians have doubtless availed themselves of the experience and time afforded for the use of river obstructions, and planted a thick crop of torpedoes at the mouth of every harbor, to which French vessels would be likely to seek entrance. In this way the Prussian war vessels can remain in their harbors in security, just as the rebel iron clads at New Orleans and Mobile Bay lay moored near the forts, awaiting the approach of our fleet.

One important consideration remains as to the part which the French fleet is able to take in this war. It may maintain an effective blockade of the German ports, but may keep the coast towns in a state of constant alarm, and even, though modern ideas of civilized warfare would hardly permit it, may seek to inflict upon them great damage by bombardment. But, after all, the naval force is mainly designed to effect two purposes. Either it engages the fleets of its adversary, and endeavors to weaken it by destroying that arm of its service, or it is used to transport an invading army to the coast of the enemy. In the present war the first of these operations does not enter into the plan of campaign. The great preponderance of the French naval force gives it no chance to encounters warfare of this description out of the question.

There only remains, consequently, the possibility of a French invasion at some point of the German coast. The conditions necessary to the success of such an undertaking are, however, materially changed. Formerly an invading army of twenty or thirty thousand men would prove itself a most powerful and formidable strength, to either of the great military powers. Such a force could at all events maintain its footing upon the coast until reinforced by additional troops. Now, the people of the European nations are generally armed, and, as we see in the present war, are ready to send forth hundred thousand. An invader, therefore, must be prepared to cope with immense hordes, which, until a comparatively recent period, would have been gathered with extreme difficulty. The ability of Prefs to convey the number of men revisite for successful invasion becomes thus a very difficult problem.

It is a well-ascertained fact that no navy in the world, except the British, could transport more than forty thousand soldiers, and land them upon a hostile shore. The French expedition to the Baltic consisted of a far less number of men, while General von Falkenstein was ready with one hundred and fifty thousand to meet it, and defeat it, should any attempted. He is said to have desired an opportunity of bringing the French to direct action against the French expeditionary corps. But the French commanders were not likely to proceed in the face of such a force, and even had their troops not been recalled to Paris could hardly have been tempted to such a display of recess in the project of invasion. These facts constitute of themselves, and without the others to which we have alluded, an ample explanation why the French navy remains in a state of comparative inaction.

The War—A Little Change in Favor of France.

[From the Herald of yesterday.]

Marshal MacMahon has either already reinforced Bazaine or is moving to do so on a line beyond the reach of the Prussians, and this for the moment will let Paris breathe more freely, since the Crown Prince must relinquish his advance to reinforce the Germans near Metz. It is clear that up to the present moment the German armies engaged with Bazaine had their hands fully and only employed in forcing him into Metz when he had expended his ammunition, and also that they were terribly crippled in doing this. It is therefore, Bazaine is now reinforced by the troops of the line under MacMahon, which separate from the unreliable portions of his command are stated at something over a hundred thousand, the tide of battle cannot but turn against the armies under Frederick Charles and Steinmetz, unless these are immediately reinforced by the army of the Crown Prince. From several dispatches, therefore, stating that the Crown Prince instead of marching on Paris, has begun to move to Metz, are, taken with our reports of the movements of MacMahon, reasonable and likely true.

It is thought that the junction of the two forces will take place near St. Menehould, between Verdun and Chalons. Bazaine is reported to have left Metz by way of the north, marching down the left bank of the Moselle on Saturday morning last. It will be remembered that we had a telegraphic report that Bazaine had made a desperate attempt, at daylight on Saturday morning, to cut through the Prussian lines. Doubtless this was a diversion made to concentrate the attention of the Prussians at one point, and thus secure a free evacuation by the northern road. The Marshal is reported to have gone by way of Briey, Longuyon, Montmedy, near the Belgian frontier, to the Meuse, probably at Stenay, and it was doubtless upon this route that he supplied with ammunition and food by trains that had been kept several days in advance at Sedan, a little north of Stenay. From this point it would be an easy march to Grandpre, on the Aisne, and there another easy march to St. Menehould. It, therefore, MacMahon awaited Bazaine in St. Menehould it is plainly of no consequence that the forces are concentrated there, if, indeed, they are not in motion thence to strike the Prussians near Metz.

If the Prussians have been at last helpless spectators of his turning movement with the French forces, to prevent which they fought all these terrible battles near Metz, they must have been crippled even beyond what was thought by the most sanguine friends of France. And if they have been thus crippled, and have still not accomplished that purpose which was an essential part of their plan, the conquest of France and the fall of Paris would seem to be deferred. There is certainly not a fresh corps in the armies of Frederick Charles or Steinmetz. Every corps and every division they have had to engage has suffered such an exhaustion by marching and fig hting, and their losses are certainly of the flower of the army. Even some new assaults this force may receive with the spirit of victory in his soldiers; and this and the fresh men under MacMahon appear to be much. We are not yet certain that they can drive the Prussians entirely back, and that there will be by the Crown Prince; but they will stay the tide. The army of the Crown Prince is not the Prussian army. It has not the Prussian spirit, nor organization, nor arms. It is an inferior force. Its fortunes, therefore, in the new troops may yet determine the story. And if this is to happen it will be an invaluable advantage for the French army proper to have turned the tide before the reserves come in.

The Situation in Europe.

[From the New York World of yesterday.]

Did Prussia go to war to resent an insult to German honor, or to defend the unity of Germany, or to break up the unity of France?

These are the questions which are sharply suggested by the actual condition of affairs in France to-day, and upon the answer to these questions must depend the moral judgment which the world will pass upon the Germans in the existing war. The serious and unexpected success of the military operations for the moment rest makes the putting of this question a matter of vital moment. If Prussia went to war to avenge an insult, real or imaginary, to the honor of Germany, that insult has certainly been avenged. The blood has drawn blood enough to heal the sharpest hurt which the keenest imagination could feel. Old Barbarossa, in his imperial to sh, could ask no more horrible and sanguinary homage than has been paid to the glory of the Hohenzollerns, the valor, and the military skill of his people. If Prussia went to war to defend the unity of Germany, that end also has surely been accomplished so far as assistance can be rendered. If the South Germans refrain hereafter from any closer union with the Northern Confederacy, it will be because they choose so to do, not because foreign bayonets force them asunder.

Will Germany then avow that she went to war with the unity of France? To attempt this will be to entail upon herself and upon Europe a conflict not of weeks nor months, but of years. It will make it all but impossible on the Continent of Europe by making every nation bear to wear out the very life of the Continental races under the over grown burden of taxes and an unmitigable impost of blood. It will be to alienate from Germany to-day the sympathies of civilization, and to prepare the way more surely and more smoothly even than it has been already opened, by its crimes and its follies of past generations, for that terrible catastrophe of European society which the profoundest thinkers and statesmen of all centuries have for years been anticipating, and which all the statesmen of Europe will be taxed to the utmost, under the most benign and favorable conditions, political and social, to avert.

We cannot believe that the German people will need to be pressed by the moral sense, still less that they will need to be compelled by the arms of the now now neutral powers, into the prompt and practical contemplation and resolution of these questions. If they merit and mean to retain the high esteem which their best national traits have won for them throughout the world, the people of Germany must and will find the means to impose upon their Princes the solemn duty of defining at once the objects of this appalling strife, with a view to arresting it at the very earliest practical moment.

Position of the Belligerents.

[From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday.]

On Monday morning, in our article on the situation in France, we expressed doubt of the report that Marshal Bazaine's army had been shut up in Metz, and further expressed the opinion that it had retired in a north westerly direction to some point between Thionville and Verdun. Dispatches published yesterday morning, and those received in the afternoon and last night seem to confirm this opinion. Bazaine's army, by the present reports, is placed between Montmedy and Verdun, and a statement is made that it has been reinforced. We are glad of it as far as it goes, but we regret it less it was so badly cut up as to be incapable of offering a vigorous resistance at the present time, the aim of the French generals would naturally be to keep it as near to Metz as possible, with a view to giving and receiving aid from the garrison in the event of another engagement.

Presuming that the army is either between Longwy and Verdun, or between the former place and Montmedy, the statement of the route of his retreat is evidently correct. From Metz to Thionville is nineteen miles in a northerly direction. Thionville is the terminus of a railroad line which runs along the frontier of France from Givet, beyond which it is in Belgian territory. Bazaine is said to have defeated by way of Auton and Longmon. The first named place is thirteen miles north of Thionville, and fifteen miles further west is Longuion. Montmedy lies about the same distance west of Longuion, the entire route traversed being thirty-three miles from Thionville, or fifty-two from Metz. Montmedy, it should be stated, is one of the frontier fortresses of France, and forms, with Thionville, Longwy, Thionville, and Metz, a quinquangular, partly in the centre of which are the German forces.

Some fifty miles west-north-west of Montmedy is the fortress of Mezieres, ten miles east of which stands Sedan, also a fortress where, it is said, the trains laden with provisions and ammunition were stationed awaiting the safe retreat of Bazaine. The reader must not confound the Mezieres referred to with the place of the same name reported to have been occupied by the Prussians, the one being on the river Meuse, near the Belgian frontier, and the other on the Moselle river, between Metz ane Thionville and about eight miles from that former place. Fifty-four miles southwest of the fortress of Mezieres, which we here refer to, is the city of Rheims, the reported headquarters of the Emperor. All the places named here are connected by a railroad, which runs from Rheims to Mezieres in a northeast direction and continues to Thionville by an east-southeast route.

From the foregoing statement of the railroads we have an explanation of the report that Bazaine had been reinforced by the Rheims army. Chalons, which lies southeast of Rheims, is connected with that city by railroad also, and the dispatches of Monday say that a portion of the French army encamped along the line of this road from Chalons to Mourmelon, a distance of twelve miles. It is, therefore, altogether probable that these reinforcements were all sent by rail from Chalons to Rheims, thence to Mezieres and Montmedy, or Longuion, as the case may be, MacMahon, in the meanwhile, keeping up a show of force in front of the advancing army of the Crown Prince. That seems surprising is that Bazaine was not reinforced at an earlier date by these railroads, which have been, essentially so fast that still absolutely safe from a raid of the Germans. It may be, however, that the army was not then sufficiently organized for the move.

This view of the situation does not, by any means, conflict with the statement that MacMahon had moved out to St. Menehould on the railroad between Chalons and Verdun. If the army be as large as the French assert it is (200,000 men), he would, after sending heavy reinforcements to Bazaine, by rail, still have a powerful force to manœuvre with in the open country. Granting, then, that he is moving towards the Aire river from the south-west and Bazaine from the north, the two armies ought to form a junction near Varennes, or between that place and Grand Pre. If the former be the point of the Sunday night, such a junction ought to have been made already. Where the next battle will be fought, should the Union have been effected, depends, first, on the condition of the French army, and next on the ground for advances. Should Bazaine be strong enough he will undoubtedly assume the offensive, and will probably move up the Meuse and force the Prussians to uncover Metz and give him battle between that place and St. Mihiel, or he may move upon the road between Verdun and Metz and fight again upon the battlefields of last week. Should, on the other hand, the Prussians advance a battle would be likely to take place near Verdun, in the vicinity of the Argonne forests.

Of the Prussian movements and position we hear nothing, except that the headquarters of the Crown Prince are at Bar le Duc. If they are there he must be in total ignorance of what has occurred, for he could not have formed a junction with Frederick Charles, as reported from London. We, however, believe that the two armies have been united, as neither of them singly a match for the combined forces of MacMahon and Bazaine. Whether, as is stated in Paris, the force of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz are too crippled for further offensive movements, we cannot doubt. It is more likely that the Prussians are waiting for their reserves to come up before making another advance.

Since writing the above a dispatch has arrived from Paris stating that MacMahon has effected a junction with Bazaine by way of Sedan, Mezieres and Montmedy, precisely as suggested above.

THE TURCOS.

Their Habits—Pet Animals—Mode of Fighting.

The Turcos from Algeria, incorporated into the French army, have a reputation for daring and cruelty. They are mostly from the tribe of Kabyls, have brown, almost black faces that never see soap, like all the Arab race. They are short but nair, the head covered with a white turban. Their dress is a blue jacket with yellow facings, loose pump-pantaloons, and a broad red girdle around the waist. They are said to be still armed with the old infantry rifle, with which Bonaparte conquered Egypt. They have considerable to carry with them; upon their backs hangs their knapsack and a pile of cooking utensils, and often at cent pole besides. They bring with them a great number of pet animals, such as cats and dogs, the latter of which are of great size and trained to seize the bridles of the enemy's horse, rushing with their masters into the battle, and being of great service to them. It has been related that some have to take jackals with them. In the Italian, French and Austrian war of 1859 these savages were used against the latter, and at first played tricks not very agreeable to their foes. They would make a mad attack, and then retire as though routed, and hundreds of brown fellows would fall down as if shot, but no sooner had the Austrian pursuers passed over them than they would rise to life again, and in conjunction with their companions in front, make an attack from the rear. The Austrians finally got to know the game, and would, after the first fire, their bayonets into every dead or "sleeping" Turco they found. The latter became much feared on account of their brutality and heartlessness; when drunk they are perfect brutes. They are the only Mussulmans known to whom liquor says he ever saw drunk, and as the true Mussulman is a total abstainer from it, the Turcos are greatly despised among them. Several German gentlemen have offered prizes to the soldiers capturing these fellows alive. They will be placed at the head of the French army when making the great attacks.

The National German-American Patriotic Aid Society.

At the National Convention of the German Patriotic Aid Societies, just held in Chicago, the following Societies were represented by delegates: New York, Erie, La Crosse, Sheboygan, Union Hill, N. J, Springfield, Ill, Peoria, Chicago, St. Louis, Freeport, Buffalo, Cleveland, Kansas City, East Saginaw, Milwaukee. Ex-Governor Solomon, one of the delegates of New York, was chosen President; Dr. Taussig, of St. Louis, Vice President, and Mr. Rosenthal, of Milwaukee, Secretary. The following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, are commended to the attention of the Germans of Pittsburgh:

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1. Not to content themselves with taking up collections in behalf of the wounded and the widows and orphans of the killed soldiers, but to unite every where in Societies, and these, when last, in organized Aid Societies, and appoint the Societies of Allegheny, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Hartford, Newhaven, Newport, Baltimore, Baltimore, Washington (Delaware), Providence, Wilmington (North Carolina), Richmond, Charleston, Atlanta, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, San Antonio, Little Rock, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Davenport, St. Paul, Leavenworth, Austin, San Francisco, Portland, "Olympia ar Vorortz" (Centre), Washington Territory, as assistants of several States, which shall have the duties of appointing as many branch Societies as possible, within the boundaries of the several Societies.

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6 To authorize and to instruct the General Agency to transmit the moneys received on the first day of every month to the Central Verein in Berlin (12, unter den Linden), with the express instruction to use only in accordance with the supervision given under 5.

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8. To transmit all moneys to the Treasurer of the branch Society in New York, Mr. Philip Bissinger.

9. To instruct the Secretary of each branch society to collect from the principal papers of their locality advertisements concerning the German Aid Societies, and to send it to the Secretary of the Aid Society of New York, Dr. Jos. Hirsh, Jackson Place.

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COTTON.

The Cotton Fair at St. Louis—Classification of Prizes.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—The citizens' prize of $5,000 for the best cotton specimens, to be awarded at the St. Louis Fair commencing October 3d, has been classified as follows: For New Orleans or long staple, best bale, $500; second best, $250 third best, $200; best two bales, $500; second best, $250; third best, $200. Short staple; premiums for short staple; for best bale Missouri cotton, $500; second best, $200; third best, $100; best bale raised in the United States in 1870, embracing all classes, Island, Sea Island, Etc. The Awarding Committee is to be not less than five nor more than seven in number and will be selected with care from the various sections of the Union. If any Awarding Committee is directly or indirectly interested in the award of a premium in a class of which he acted as Committeeman, he shall be disqualified the impertinent of the department to withhold the premium until the facts have been submitted to the General Committee. No one shall act on the Awarding Committees who is related in any person who is competing for a premium. All entries of cotton must be made, by letter or otherwise, on or before the first day of October, and cotton must be in the fair grounds on or before Monday, October 3d. Cotton can be entered in more than one class, but all cotton can compete for sweepstakes if so entered. Exhibitors must state distinctly for which class they desire to compete, and give the name, postoffice and State of the producer. Each bale must weigh at least four hundred pounds, bales weighing less not to be accepted. The Memphis and St. Louis and St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company will pass free all bales selected by award premiums and carry without charge all cotton offered in competition.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1870.

The Republican Convention of the Fourteenth Congressional District met at West Salem to-day. M. C. Hills, of Medina, presided. Prof. James Monroe, of Lorain, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 115 against 95, for all others. Resolutions were passed indorsing the Cincinnati platform, the administration, and approving the course of Judge Welker, the former member. After the nomination speeches were made by Prof. Monroe, Gen. John Dougherty, of Ashland, and Hon. Marvin Welker, of Wayne. The convention was entirely harmontous, and the nominee is a man of great strength among the people. The Republicans have a margin of about five hundred in the district without the colored vote.

SARATOGA, August 24.—The State Colored Convention met here this morning. Wm. Butler, of New York, President, and invited all persons present, without distinction of race or color, to take part in the proceedings. Various committees were appointed, and an address will be delivered by Hon. Wm. Hunt.

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO, August 24.—The Democratic Convention of the Sixteenth Ohio Congressional District assembled to-day, and upon the first ballot nominated Hon. Robert E. Chambers, of Belmont county.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—The Democrats of the Eleventh Ohio District to-day nominated for Congress Ralph Leete. The Republicans of the Seventh Kentucky District to-day nominated for Congress, at Nicholasville, Wm. Brown, of Jessamine county, by acclamation.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prelates Signifying their Adhesion to the Dogma of Infallibility—The Victoria Regatta at Hong Kong, China—Lives Lost at a Fire—Return of a Spanish Deputy from Exile—Ruzzoia Elected President of Paraguay, &c., &c.

Prelates Signifying their Adhesion to the Dogma of Infallibility.

ROME, August 24, via PARIS.—The *Journale de Roma* announces that several prelates who were absent at the vote in Council on infallibility, among them Cardinals Schwartzenburg, Mathieu, Rauscher and Hohenlohe, have given in their adhesion to the dogma.

Lesseps.

LONDON, August 24.—M. Lesseps has received the Order of the Star of India.

Lives Lost at a Fire.

Several lives were lost at a fire in Rotherhithe last night.

Return of a Deputy from Exile.

MADRID, August 24.—On the return of a Deputy from exile yesterday, he was met at the station and welcomed by five thousand Republicans, who accompanied him to his residence.

The Victoria Regatta at Hong Kong, China.

LONDON, August 24.—All the prizes contested for in the Victoria Regatta, at Kong Kong, were won by the boats entered by United States vessels. The ladies' purse, which was the crack prize, was won by Admiral Rowan's barge, and the first prize for seamen, on the other hand, the Prussians advance a battle would be likely to take place near Verdun, in the vicinity of the Argonne forests.

Of the Prussian movements and position we hear nothing, except that the headquarters of the Crown Prince are at Bar le Duc. If they are there he must be in total ignorance of what has occurred, for he could not have formed a junction with Frederick Charles, as reported from London. We, however, believe that the two armies have been united, as neither of them singly a match for the combined forces of MacMahon and Bazaine. Whether, as is stated in Paris, the force of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz are too crippled for further offensive movements, we cannot doubt. It is more likely that the Prussians are waiting for their reserves to come up before making another advance.

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COTTON.

The Cotton Fair at St. Louis—Classification of Prizes.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—The citizens' prize of $5,000 for the best cotton specimens, to be awarded at the St. Louis Fair commencing October 3d, has been classified as follows: For New Orleans or long staple, best bale, $500; second best, $250 third best, $200; best two bales, $500; second best, $250; third best, $200. Short staple; premiums for short staple; for best bale Missouri cotton, $500; second best, $200; third best, $100; best bale raised in the United States in 1870, embracing all classes, Island, Sea Island, Etc. The Awarding Committee is to be not less than five nor more than seven in number and will be selected with care from the various sections of the Union. If any Awarding Committee is directly or indirectly interested in the award of a premium in a class of which he acted as Committeeman, he shall be disqualified the impertinent of the department to withhold the premium until the facts have been submitted to the General Committee. No one shall act on the Awarding Committees who is related in any person who is competing for a premium. All entries of cotton must be made, by letter or otherwise, on or before the first day of October, and cotton must be in the fair grounds on or before Monday, October 3d. Cotton can be entered in more than one class, but all cotton can compete for sweepstakes if so entered. Exhibitors must state distinctly for which class they desire to compete, and give the name, postoffice and State of the producer. Each bale must weigh at least four hundred pounds, bales weighing less not to be accepted. The Memphis and St. Louis and St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company will pass free all bales selected by award premiums and carry without charge all cotton offered in competition.

THE IRISH.

The National Congress at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—In the National Irish Congress this afternoon, reports were received from various organizations represented, all demanding united action, after which the Congress resolved itself into a national organization. The basis of new organization adopted received the indorsement of each organization represented save one, whose delegate appeared out of the section, but desires to consult higher authority before acting. The object of the league is to be broad and patriotic, contemplating thorough encouragement of every industry in Ireland. It is regarded by those prominent in the organization as the most important action taken by the Irish race in the United States of this country looking to a complete consolidation both in this country and Europe.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1870.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

The owners of the bark Wavelet, lately cut out from the Brooklyn wharf and towed down the bay by the quarantine authorities, have brought suit for twenty thousand dollars damages. The doctor and his deputy, Kennedy, are fined five thousand dollars bail each the sitters.

THE BROOKLYN CENTRAL BANK.

The affairs of the Brooklyn Central Bank are turning out much worse than was anticipated. The depositors will not realize more than seventy-five per cent, of their claims, and the stockholders will find themselves without a personal value in addition. There is little probability that the bank will be revived.

THE NEWPORT REGATTA.

The New York yacht squadron formally disbanded at Newport to-day, the annual cruise being over. Several private matches are yet to be sailed between the crack yachts.

THE HEIRS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

Sixty heirs of Sir Francis Drake met in this city to-day to take measures for the recovery of an estate valued at one hundred and twenty-five millions dollars in England. The principal business was to provide for the payment of the expenses already incurred.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD FIRE.

The loss by the Brooklyn Navy Yard fire is stated at $5,000.

Sudden Death at Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., August 24, 1870.

Aaron B. Curtis, for many years past an engineer on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, died very suddenly at his residence here this afternoon. He ate his dinner as usual, got up from the table, passed into an adjoining room, sat down in a chair, and in a few moments fell over on to the floor dead. It is supposed his death was occasioned by heart disease. He was a steady man, of industrious habits, and respected as a citizen. He leaves a family.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Meetings of Managers of Trunk Lines Postponed.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The meeting which was to have taken place Tuesday last at Saratoga, of Presidents of the through lines of railroad, was deferred on account of the illness of Thos. B. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central. The meeting has been fixed for the early part of September. The managers of the pooling question state in reference to the recent advance in rates on Western traffic that the advance is not to go into effect only made at all season. No change whatever is made in the east bound rates. Mr. Vanderbilt, it is said, Commodore Vanderbilt, and Thomas A. Scott, a moderate and uniform rate is to be agreed upon. The advocates of the pooling system of the lines being, the managers say, a saving of expensive agents and commissioners, and a benefit neither producer nor consumer.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railway voted in favor of issuing a million dollars of third mortgage bonds to liquidate their indebtedness to Tennessee.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON, August 24, Evening.—Consols 91¾; American securities steady. '65s, 87; '67s, 87¾; 5-20s 87½; 10-40s 82½; bonds at Frankfort heavy at 91½. Erie 17; Illinois Central 111; Atlantic and Great Western 22½. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 9¾@9¾d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs, quiet. California white wheat 10s 6d; western No. 2, 8s 10d; winter is 10d.

Western flour 25s. Corn—No 2 mixed 30s 3d. Oats 3s 9d. Barley 5s. Pease 37s 6d@38s.

PORK 127s 6d. Beef 128s. Lard 72s 6d. Cheese 62s. Bacon—59s for Cumberland; 60s for short rib.

Common rosin, 8s; tallow 44s.

LONDON, August 24.—Tallow at 43s 9d.

PARIS, August 24.—Bourse dull. Rentes 61 francs 97 centimes.

HAVRE, August 23.—Cotton—10⅝d for Orleans.

HAVRE, August 24.—Cotton quiet; Orleans 101 francs.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The Central Pacific, California, Oregon, Oakland and Alameda, and Sannoaquin Valley Railroad companies have consolidated under the name of Central Pacific.

A San Francisco telegram says: Mr. Seward passed Elko yesterday much prostrated, being unable to get out of the car.

A Memphis dispatch says: Rev. Thomas Brown, a Methodist minister, was kicked off the train near Moscow last evening, and injured so severely that his life is dispaired of. He had climbed on top of the car in order to keep cool, and the shock threw him off. He picked up a brick bridge. He was brought here. There are little hopes of his recovery.

The Hickman *Courier* of the 20th instant publishes an account of a desperate fight in Albion county, Tennessee, last Sunday, between a party of the civil Deputy Sheriff Cox, who were attempting to arrest one Edmund Jackson, a negro, on a warrant for stealing, and attempting to kill a planter named Cherry. Jackson resisted, fell out in the field, armed, attacked the posse in the house where they were preparing to go after Jackson. During the fight, Cherry, Deputy Sheriff Cox and Mr. Harbison severely—and five negroes, Nearly all of the negroes escaped. Those that were captured and lodged in jail that night. All the negro cabins in the neighborhood were burned.

Says a Havana dispatch of yesterday: The expedition laying the West India and Panama cable promises well. The cable is being laid at the rate of five miles per hour. The steamer will probably reach Santiago de Cuba to-morrow morning.

Many additional applications for space at the approaching industrial exposition, at Cincinnati, have been made this week.

Charles Shaffer fell into a slop tub at Turner's distillery, in Hamilton county, Ohio, and was burned so that he will die.

Extensive preparations are making for a grand concert at Cincinnati to night in aid of Prussian and French sick and wounded.

The Tyne crew, six in number, yesterday arrived at Montreal, bringing four boats. They leave immediately for Lachine and go into training for the 15th inst., when they will row regularly at St. Johns, going over a six mile course three times daily in their new boat. The crew intend to beat any time heretofore made by them.

The Association for the Advancement of Science at Troy, New York, yesterday, designated Indianapolis as their place of meeting next year. The following officers were elected: President—Prof. Asa Gray, of Cambridge; Vice Presidents—Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Yale; Secretary—F. W. Putnam, of Salem, Massachusetts; Treasurer—Wm. O. Vaux, of Philadelphia.

Wm. L. Stears, proprietor of the Central House, at Bangor, Me., has been committed to jail pending the action of the United States Government and $200 fine, for violation of the liquor law.

The negro toy George Washington alias Rice, says an Evansville telegram of yesterday, has confessed the assault on Miss Carson, who died from her injuries at two o'clock yesterday morning, in great agony. He struck her on the back of the head with an axe, breaking her skull, but did not ravish her. Great excitement prevails, and lynching was attempted.

A serious riot occurred Tuesday evening in Fall River, Mass., where the spinners are on a strike. A crowd of about one thousand assembled and threw stones at the operatives and workmen as they came out, as was done the previous evening. The police could not disperse the crowd, and were assailed with showers of stones. The fire department was called out and played water upon the crowd.

A very heavy thunder and rain storm occurred on Tuesday night, which caused the river and creeks to rise rapidly. The consequence is considerable damage near Beecherville, Ohio. A culvert was broken, and a part of the Great Western Railway track carried away. A number of cars of the steamboat express train going west were thrown off the track, and considerable damage was done the cars, but no lives were lost and few passengers injured.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager
W. H. DANVERS.....Stage Manager

DECIDED SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY.

The management has selected from the best talent in the profession, the following NATION OF ARTISTS, who will appear EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE in a most brilliant entertainment, consisting of Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, &c.

CHARLES VIVIAN, the great Character Vocalist, in his Songs and Changes Every Evening at 9 o'clock.

This evening the performance to conclude with